

The Cromwell Argus

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

No. 125. Vol. III.]

CROMWELL, OTAGO, N.Z.: TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1872.

[Price 6d.]

Cromwell Advertisements



DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.,
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL
FAMILY GROCERS,
AND
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

D. A. JOLLY & CO. desire to return thanks to the people of Cromwell and the surrounding districts for the liberal encouragement they have received since opening the above establishment; and as they intend devoting their attention exclusively to the Grocery and Wine and Spirit trade, they confidently hope, from their connection in Dunedin, to be able to place before the public a genuine class of goods, well and carefully selected, at prices that cannot fail to give general satisfaction. They would respectfully invite attention more especially to the following articles in stock:—

Teas of excellent flavor, in chests, half-chests, and boxes
Coffees not to be surpassed in quality
Cocoa and Chocolate of the best brands
Sugar—crystals and crushed loaf
Raisins—Muscatel, Sultan, and Eleme
Jams, Jellies, Pickles, and Sauces
Bacon, Cheese, and Butter of prime quality
Tobacco—Imperial Ruby Twist, Barrett's
Twist, Old Sport, andromatic
Oils—Salad, Castor, and Kerosene
Candles of the best brands
Soaps—Blue Mottled, Yellow, and Scented in bars and cakes, &c., &c.

GRAIN.
Wakatip Oats, Wheat, and Chaff
SPIRITS.
Islay Whisky—A. J. & Long Jones'
Hennessey's and Martell's Brandy, in bulk and case
J.D.K.Z. Geneva
Burnett's Old Tom
Lemon Hart's Rum in bulk
Porter—Blood's, Byass's, and Guinness's
CORDIALS.
Ginger Wine, Raspberry Vinegar, Peppermint, Lemon Syrup, &c., &c.
Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla

Families waited on for orders, and goods delivered in all parts of the district at Cromwell prices.

WAKATIP BREWERY.

MESSRS SUMAN AND DAVIS
beg to inform the Public of Cromwell and the surrounding districts that, in order to meet the constantly increasing demand for their **ALES,** they have appointed Messrs D. A. JOLLY & Co. their AGENTS IN CROMWELL.

Messrs D. A. JOLLY and Co. will from this date be in a position to supply Wakatip Ale (of prime quality) in bulk or bottle, at prices that will defy competition.

Ale or Porter, 12s per doz.

Queenstown, October 30, 1871.

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.,
HAVING RECEIVED A NEW AND SELECT ASSORTMENT OF
IRONMONGERY,
beg to call public attention to the following:—

Blasting
Powder and
Fuse; Long and
Short handle Shovels;
Picks, Pick Handles, and
Sluice Forks; Pannikins, Gold
Dishes, Billies; Galvanised Iron
Buckets; American Tubs, Buckets, and
Brooms; Axes and Handles; Manila Rope
for mining purposes; Drilling Hammers and
Handles; White Lead; Castor Oil in bulk;
Washing-boards; Brushware of every
description; Nails; Canvas; Hose
Pipes.—Contracts undertaken
for supplying Mining Co.'s
with Material of all
kinds, on liberal
terms. Free
delivery

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.'S
DEPOT FOR MINING TOOLS,
CROMWELL.

Cromwell Advertisement

I. HALLENSTEIN and Co.,
GENERAL IMPORTERS,
CROMWELL, QUEENSTOWN, ARROWTOWN, & MELBOURNE.

WE have much pleasure in calling the attention of the inhabitants generally to our Large Stock, as enumerated in this advertisement. It does not detail all the articles we keep, for to do so would be almost impossible. We have endeavoured to enumerate all the principal articles of each class; but every want necessary in a Mining, Agricultural, and Pastoral community can be supplied.

All our purchases being for cash, we thus possess an advantage that few are able to avail themselves of.

We therefore respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed, with the conviction that all orders entrusted to our care will be promptly executed, and the articles found to be of good value.

Drapery.—The attention of Ladies is respectfully directed to this Department. It will be found replete with all the latest novelties from the Melbourne markets, and arrangements have been made for regular shipments per each steamer.

Dresses, in silks, fancy and black; alpaca, challies, mohairs, wineys, muslins, prints, coburges Shawls, all-wool plaids, French merinos, skirtings, jackets, &c.

Hosiery, gloves, handkerchiefs, laces, trimmings of all kinds

Ladies' and Children's Underclothing.—Our stock will be found the largest and best-assorted on the Gold-fields

Ladies' and Children's Hats, trimmed and untrimmed

Feathers, flowers, corsets, chignons, &c.

A large assortment of white and coloured flannels, serge and cricketing; calicoes and sheetings; and every other article required in the trade.

Slop Department.—Men's Suits, Paget and sac; boys' ditto, Leopold, Stanley, sac, and knickerbocker; Trousers and vests, all kinds

Trousers, in silk mixture, doeskin, tweed, cotton, Bedford cord, and moleskin

Shirts—white dress, regatta, Crinane, serge, Scotch twill, tweed, and jain

Pants and under-shirts, in flannel, lambswool, serge, merino, and cotton

Men's and boys' Hosiery, of all kinds

Hats—straw, merino, tweed, silk-stitched, felt, and plush, in all the latest shapes

Waterproof coats, overalls, leggings, and sou'-westers; monkey jackets and pilot coats

All the above Goods are to our special order.

Boots and Shoes.—A splendid assortment, consisting of: Ladies', girls', and children's boots, in kid, cashmere, morocco, and leather

Slippers—canvas, patent leather (plain and fur-trimmed), sheepskin, and carpet

Men's and boys' boots—elastic-side, Balmoral, Blucher, Wellington, half-Wellington, and riding boots; Colonial water-tights, made to our order in Melbourne

Gum boots—Hayward's North British and Liverpool; Hardy's nuggets.

Carpets.—In tapestry, felt, all-wool kidderminster, drugget; hearth-rugs.

Matting.—China and coir; oilcloth, door-mats.

Ironmongery, Mining Tools, and Agricultural Implements.—Anvils, axes, augers, adzes, balances, bells, bags, blacking, brushes (all kinds), baking-dishes, billies, braces and bits, black-lead, bellows, boilers, bedsteads, bolts, blocks, candlesticks, chains (various), candle-moulds, colanders, compasses, chisels, coal-scuttles, scoop and vase; corkscrews, coffin furniture, cash-boxes, door-scrapers, drippers, egg-whisks, slice and cups; fuse, frying-pans, funnels, files, fenders and fire-irons, fish-hooks, gimblets, grindstones, graters, glue, gridirons, gold-blowers, dishes and sieves, grates, galls, guns, glue-pots, hammers (all kinds), hoes, jelly-moulds, knives, a large assortment; knives and forks, knife-boards, kettles, lanterns, locks, ladders, milk dishes, cans, strainers, sieves, and yokes; measuring tapes, mops, mallets, nails of every kind, pitch, picks, pumps, powder, pincers, piping, ploughs, quoits, quicksilver, rules, rope, resin, rivets, rasps, rakes, ship scrapers, sickles and bats, sloop-pails, saws of all kinds, sieves, scanning twine, sponges, scoops, sheep-shears, saucepans, shovels and spades, spirit-levels, soldering-irons, solder, spokeshaves, shot, steel-yards, scales, screws, staples, stewpans, teapots, trowels, tar, tanks, tubs, tuc-irons, vices, waiters, washing boards and powder, window furniture of all kinds, writing cases, zinc, &c., &c.

Timber and Building Materials.—Shelving, 12 and 14 inches wide; T. and G. lumber T. and G. Scotch Flooring, 2, 3, 4, 1, 1, 1 inch; beaded and plain match lining

Quartering, American hardwood, 3x1, 3x1, 3x2, 4x3, 4x6; mouldings, various sizes

Galvanised and painted iron, all sizes; rolled zinc, spouting, brackets, down-piping heads

Screws, nails, locks, hinges, and bolts; doors, glass, raised panel, and plain sashes, all sizes.

Paints, Paperhangings, Oils.—Paints of all kinds; white and red lead; black, green, blue, umbre, ochre, &c.; Oils—raw, boiled, colza, olive, turpentine, &c.; oak and copal varnish, asphaltum, oak-stain, knotting

Paperhangings—a large assortment of drawing-room, sitting-room, bed-room, hall, passage, and ceiling, various; borderings, all kinds.

Tinware of every description, a large assortment, all kinds.

Kitchen Utensils.—Stoves, boilers, saucepans, kettles, &c.

Crockery.—a large and well-assorted department.

Lamps, Glassware, Kerosene, Lampware.—large assortment.

Furniture, Bedding, &c.—Bedsteads: an assortment of French and stump double, single, and children's bedsteads and cots

Chairs: Ladies, Florence, Lincoln, Fillmore, dining, American wood, spring hair, rocking; easy-chairs, in hair, cane, and wood

Commodore, cheffoniers, children's high and low chairs, cane and wood; chests of drawers

Tables: round and square, dining, loo, and dressing, various

Washstands, in cedar and walnut; towel-horses, mahogany, cedar, turned and plain

Sofas, a large assortment, colonial made, with or without backs, pillows, and cushions

Mattresses: feather, hair, flock, fibre, any size; pillows and bolsters, do. do. do.

Leather.—Crop, kip, calf, kangaroo, &c., from the Tannery of Michaelis, Hallenstein, and Co

Grindery.—a large assortment.

Tobacco and Cigars.—Being direct importers of these goods, buyers can always depend on getting a first-class article.

Tobacco: fancy and aromatic, silver coil, Atlantic cable, old sport, navy, fives, sixes, tens, imperial ruby, gold bar; dark aromatic—tens, bashful lover, little sunshade, monster; Barrett's twist and cut tobaccos; snuff

Cigars: Tabacos, Havana, Princess, and Swiss.

Stationery and Books.—Account-books, all sizes and bindings; minute-books, bill-files, blotting-paper, memo. books, copying letter-books, copy and exercise books, date-cases, envelopes, all kinds and sizes; elastic bands, foolscap (plain and ruled), gum mangle, ink of all kinds; inkstands, a large variety; letter balances, clips, and files; pass-books

Note and letter paper, white, blue, and mourning; pens of all kinds, pencils, playing-cards, pocket-books, purses, slates, albums, rulers, sealing-wax, tissue-paper, all colours; desks

Books: an assortment of family and pocket Bibles, church services, and prayer-books

Poetical Works of Byron, Moore, Scott, Burns, Milton, Cowper, Cook, Campbell, Longfellow

Gift books; dictionaries—French, Latin, German, and English; geographies, arithmetics.

Fancy Goods.—A large, choice, and varied assortment.

Patent Medicines.—Large assortment; also, a variety of Horse Medicines.

Perfumery.—"from every flower that breathes a fragrance."

Saddlery.—This department will be found very complete, as all goods are manufactured expressly for us by Alston, of Melbourne.

Bridles, with or without bits; a large assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's, double and single rein, Pelham and snaffle; all prices.

Curry-combs and brushes of all kinds; halters; hobbles, various.

Saddles, ladies' and gentlemen's; demy, stock, green hide, and all over hogskin; various prices.

Saddle-cloths, kersey, felt; saddle-girths, leather, web; saddle straps, spurs of all kinds; valises, martingales and breastplates, various; stirrup leathers, ladies' slippers and stirrup leathers, cruppers, bits, burnisters, headstalls, ladies' worked saddle-cloths.

Spring cart harness complete, dray harness complete, leading sets complete.

Pack saddles, straps, needles, buckles, hemp knives.

Whips, a large variety; jockey whips, silver mounted, green hide; ladies' twigs, various kinds; buggy whips, cart whips, all sizes; stockwhips and handles, thongs of all kinds.

Produce.—Agents for Robertson and Hallenstein, Brunswick Flour Mills, Lake Wakatip—We have for sale their silk-dressed Flour, (equal to Adelaide); pollard, bran, oats, wheat, barley, chaff. Garden seeds in great variety.

Sundries.—Tents, tarpaulins, Manila rope, horse covers, wheelbarrows, hose-directors, brushware, camp and colonial ovens, candles, lime, &c. &c. &c.

Cromwell Advertisements



SHAMROCK STORE,
CROMWELL.

WILLIAM SHANLY & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION
MERCHANTS.

A large and varied assortment of
WINES, SPIRITS, AND GROCERIES.

Goods delivered in all parts of the district
free of charge.



THE CROMWELL BAKERY
J. SCOTT,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,
Melmore-street, Cromwell.

Families waited on for orders, and Bread
regularly delivered in all parts of the district.

VICTORIA STORE, CROMWELL.
I. WRIGHT,
FAMILY GROCER.

Crockery, Glassware, Musical Instruments,
Brushware, Stationery, Patent Medicines
Fancy Goods and Toys of every description
Paperhangings, Glass, Oils, Colours,
Paint, Varnish, Glue, Cue Tips, &c.
Thompson's Cement for Cue Tips
English & Colonial Newspapers
and Magazines | Oats & Chaff.

CROMWELL TIMBER & IRON YARD
LATE MR GRANT'S
NEW ZEALAND & AMERICAN TIMBER YARD
JAMES TAYLOR,
Carpenter and Builder, Ironmonger



Has FOR SALE all kinds of Building Material
suitable for the district.
Estimates given for Buildings at the Lowest
Prices compatible with Good Material and
Workmanship.
Punctuality and attention to all orders may
be relied on.
A Large Assortment of Paperhangings
Paints, Glass, FURNITURE—comprising Chairs
Tables, Washstands, Iron Bedsteads, &c.
Building Ironmongery, Carpenters' and Miners'
Tools, Hemp, Wire, and Manila Rope,
SADDLERY, &c., cheap. 25

Cromwell Veterinary Shoeing Forge
Next door to Kidd's Cromwell Hotel.

EDWARD LINDSAY,
(Late of Clyde and Melbourne),
GENERAL BLACKSMITH, FARRIER, AND
MACHINIST,

Begs to intimate to his customers and the general public that he has REMOVED to his NEW PREMISES, next to the Cromwell Hotel, Melmore Terrace, where he will carry on every description of Blacksmith work and Farriery as heretofore.

E. LINDSAY begs to intimate to the Public generally that he has gone to the expense of getting a CAST-IRON BED FOR TIEING WHEELS on a new principle, being the first introduced up-country, which he will guarantee to give general satisfaction; also, that he has made a reduction in the price of Horse-shoeing.

LIGHT SHOES - - - 10s.
DRAUGHT - - - 15s.

EDWARD LINDSAY,
Veterinary Shoeing Forge.

Cromwell

MRS WILKINSON, (lately from Melbourne,) begs respectfully to inform the inhabitants of CROMWELL and its Vicinity, that she intends, after Easter, opening a

LADIES' SEMINARY, and hopes, by strict attention to the pupils confided to her charge, to merit the approbation of Parents.

The course of study will comprise Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Plain and Ornamental Needlework; with oral lessons on the Globes, Geography, Grammar, and History.

Accomplishments: Music, French, and Drawing.

Residence: Mr McCormick's stone cottage, Enniscaort-street.



CROMWELL.

FREE TRADE BUTCHERY, (Wholesale and Retail).

JAMES DAWKINS - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Hams, Bacon, &c., always on hand.

*Meat delivered at Town Prices throughout the district.

BEEF, BY THE QUARTER, 3^d per lb.



CROMWELL BUTCHERY (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL),

OWEN PIERCE - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Meat of all descriptions always on hand, and sold at the Lowest Prices.

Important to Hotelkeepers.

C. NELSON & CO. beg to intimate to the public of Cromwell and its environs that they have commenced business as Manufacturers of LEMONADE and GINGERBEER, in the new building in Enniscaort-street, at the rear of Mr Barry's residence.

A SODA-WATER MACHINE will shortly arrive from Dunedin, when C. N. & Co. will be in a position to execute orders in this particular line.

Orders promptly attended to, and Goods delivered in all parts of the district.

CH. C. NELSON & CO.



F. SANSON, SADDLER AND HARNESS-MAKER,

Begs to inform the public that he is carrying on business at the Premises lately occupied by Mr Raven, in Cromwell, and trusts, by strict attention and moderate charges, to merit the public patronage.

Collars, Pack-saddles, and Harness of every description made on the premises.

Repairs done on the shortest notice.

WILLIAM BARNES, JUNR., FARRIER AND BLACKSMITH, (Opposite Smitham's Kawarau Hotel).

WILLIAM BARNES, Junr., desires to announce to the inhabitants of Cromwell and the surrounding District that he has commenced business as a

BLACKSMITH & FARRIER, in New Premises, situated opposite Smitham's Kawarau Hotel.

His long practical experience in all branches of the Business, combined with MODERATE CHARGES, will, he trusts, secure to him a fair share of public patronage.

Every Branch of the Business attended to.

BARNES'S

VETERINARY SHOEING FORGE, CROMWELL.

NOTICE.

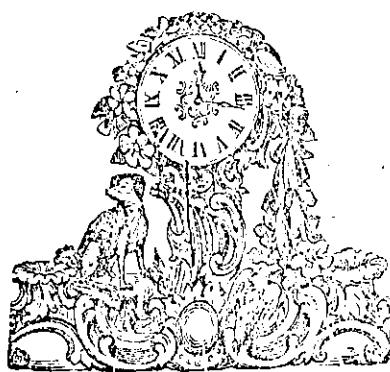
POISON for DOGS is laid on ARDGOUR STATION. ALEX. McLEAN, Manager.

NOTICE.

POISON for DOGS will be laid on MOUNT PISA STATION on and after this date. I. LAUGHAN.

Mount Pisa, May 12th 1872.—271c

Cromwell



P. SMITH, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, CROMWELL, (Adjoining Lindsay's Blacksmith's Shop).

ADJOINING LINDSAY'S BRIDGE HOTEL. Observe the address—(Clocks, and Jewellery.) *Just Received, First Consignment of Watches, Jewellery made and repaired.—Pipes mounted. Boxes cleaned and repaired. All kinds of Watches, Clocks, and Musical Workmanship. Lowest possible charges consistent with good All work guaranteed for twelve months. business, and punctuality, to receive a share of all its branches, and hopes by strict attention to he has commenced business in the above line in Cromwell and the surrounding districts that the inhabitants begs most respectfully to inform the inhabitants* **MR J. HIRSTON, FARRIERS-ST., DUNEDIN.** **EDWARD MURPHY, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, CROMWELL.**

KAWARAU HOTEL, CROMWELL.

WILLIAM SMITHAM, PROPRIETOR.

The best conducted and most comfortable Hotel in the District.

A FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM, With one of Alcock's best Tables.

N.B.—W. S. having erected a large range of Stabling, would intimate to Travellers that every care will be bestowed upon horses. An experienced groom in attendance.

JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL, CROMWELL.

JOSEPH HARDING begs to intimate that he has purchased from Mr G. W. Gooden the above large and centrally-situated Hotel, and is now in a position to offer accommodation of a superior description to all who may favor him with their patronage.

His past experience in the WINE and SPIRIT trade, will, he trusts, be sufficient guarantee that the Spirits and Malt Liquors served will be as pure as on the day they left the vinery or the distillery.

The Bedrooms, PRIVATE PARLORS, &c., are fitted up in the best style, and every attention will be paid to secure the comfort and convenience of visitors.

Large and Comfortable

BILLIARD ROOM.

Fitted with one of Alcock's Tables.

Particular attention has been paid to the **STABLES**

In connection with the Hotel, and the public may rely on

Every Care being taken of their HORSES.

MEANS ready at ALL HOURS of the day.

J. HARDING.

DAGG'S

CLUTHA HOTEL, CROMWELL.

Best Accommodation for Visitors.

PRETTY FAIR LIQUOR.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING.

MR H. W. SMYTHIES, MINING SURVEYOR AND AGENT.

Legal Managership & REGISTRATION of Companies undertaken.

Office: Town Hall, Cromwell.

Cromwell

JUST ARRIVED, — FIRST-CLASS CANVAS.

Manufactured expressly for Slaicing.

JAMES TAYLOR, CROMWELL TIMBER YARD.

A. W. ALLANBY,

BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR, CROMWELL.

THOMAS FOOTE,

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER, MELMORE TERRACE, CROMWELL.

Ladies' Riding Habits made to order.

JOHN E. BEATTIE, having been appointed

RANGER OF MOUNT PISA STATION,

Is prepared to

YARD HORSES AND CATTLE

On the shortest notice.

Terms moderate.

CROMWELL COAL PITS.

NICHOLAS & CO.

Beg to inform the public of Cromwell and the surrounding district that they have purchased the Lease of the above-named Coal Works, and that they are now in a position to supply COAL of excellent quality on the shortest notice, and at the same rates as heretofore—viz., 20s. per ton at the Pit, or 32s. per ton delivered.

No INCREASE IN PRICES!

NICHOLAS & CO.,

Coal Merchants.

KARL PRETSCH,

COACH & GENERAL PAINTER, &c.,

Has now PAPERHANGINGS, PAINTS of every description, GLASS, and MOULDINGS, on Sale at Low Prices.

Contracts undertaken for General Painting, Decoration, and Sign Writing.

Buggies and Vehicles of every description painted in the best style.

Colours Prepared in any Shade required

Address: Next door but one to MARSH'S BRIDGE HOTEL, CROMWELL.

CHARLES COLCLOUGH,

SHAREBROKER, COMMISSION AGENT,

ARBITRATOR, AND ACCOUNTANT, CROMWELL.

Having arranged to devote my time exclusively to these occupations, business entrusted to my care will receive every attention.

WILLIAM MACNAB,

ACCOUNTANT

AND

COMMISSION AGENT.

The Registration and Legal Managership of Mining Companies undertaken.

VICTORIA FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,200,000.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,

AGENTS,

CROMWELL.

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, beg to inform the inhabitants of the Cromwell, Alexandra, and Clyde districts that we have appointed

I. Hallenstein and Co., Cromwell,

As our only AGENTS for the sale of our Silk-dressed

FLOUR, BRAN, AND POLLARD.

We guarantee all Flour branded with our name, and obtained through the above agents.

ROBERTSON & HALLENSTEIN,

Branswick Flour Mills,

LAKE WAKATIPU.

Bannockburn

STUART'S FERRY, KAWARAU RIVER.



Main crossing-place between Cromwell and the Nevis for Waggon, Drays, Horses, and Foot passengers.

Children attending School, Free.

THE FERRY HOTEL

Has first-class accommodation for Travellers.

BANNOCKBURN HOTEL & STORE, DOCTOR'S FLAT, BANNOCKBURN, (On the Main Road to the Nevis).

GROCERIES, CLOTHING, Boots, and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES of all descriptions kept in Stock.

The Goods, being obtained DIRECT from Dunedin, are retained at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

N.B.—Good Stabling, Horse Feed, &c.

The new Ferry being now OPEN FOR TRAFFIC, the Public are invited to cross the Kawarau

River on the

BEST PUNT IN THE PROVINCE, which is on the direct road to Bannockburn, the Nevis, and the Carrick Range Reefs.

John Richards - Proprietor.

BANNOCKBURN TIMBER YARD AND CARPENTER'S SHOP.

JAMES TAYLOR,

CROMWELL TIMBER AND IRON YARD,

Begs to inform the Residents of BANNOCKBURN, NEVIS, POTTERS, &c., that in order to meet the increasing requirements of those districts, he has opened a Branch Establishment at Doctor's Flat, opposite Mr Richards' Store.

A good supply of TIMBER and IRON for Building and Mining purposes always on hand.

Best Material and Workmanship Cheap for Cash.

BANNOCKBURN COAL MINE

LOGAN & SCOTT,

COAL MERCHANTS,

Having obtained a lease of the above well known Coal Works, beg to inform the residents at Bannockburn, Carrick Range, Bendigo, Kawarau Gorge, and throughout the district, that they are prepared to SUPPLY (in any quantity) COAL of excellent quality at 15s. per ton taken from the pit's mouth or, delivered, 1s 9d per bag and upwards according to distance.

N.B.—Drays leave the Bannockburn for Cromwell twice a week. Loading carried back on reasonable terms.

ALL NATIONS HOTEL, CARRICKTON.

J. ALLEY begs to inform the inhabitants of the Carrick Range and Bannockburn districts that the above hotel is now completed, and that he will be happy to receive a visit from his numerous friends and acquaintances.

First-class Accommodation for Visitors.

Wines, Spirits, and Beers of the best quality.

WILLIAM SUTHERLAND & CO (Late of Logantown),

GENERAL BLACKSMITHS & FARRIERS

Beg to intimate to Mining Companies and the public generally that they have removed to CARRICKTOWN, next to McCormick's Carrick Range Hotel, where they hope, by strict attention to business, and reasonable charges, to merit a share of their patronage.

Kawarau Gorge

NOTICE.

ROBERT INGLIS begs to inform the inhabitants of Cromwell and surrounding districts that he has commenced business as a BUILDER AND CONTRACTOR.

All kinds of building completed with permanency and despatch. Plans, Specifications, and Estimates prepared for any design, at moderate charges.

In connection with the above, we are prepared to deliver to any part of the district FINE of Superior Quality, BRICKS in any quantity, and COAL, unequalled in any part of the district. By the supply of a good article, combined with moderate prices, we hope to earn share of public patronage and support.

INGLIS & BINGE.

Orders addressed to Robert Inglis, or Charles Binge, Kawarau Gorge, will receive prompt attention.

A dray visits Cromwell daily. Back loading taken at moderate rates.

Gorge, 1st February, 1872.

Bendigo

JOSIAH MITCHINSON,
Wholesale and Retail
STOREKEEPER,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,

WAKEFIELD STORE,
(Near Cromwell Quartz Co.'s Machine),
BENDIGO.

GOODS DELIVERED

At all parts of the Reefs.

BENDIGO POST OFFICE.

Post at the rate of 12½ per cent charged on all accounts due over two months.

MOUNT PISA HOTEL,
(Six Miles from Cromwell.)

On the road to Bendigo, Wanaka, Cardrona, &c.

DAVID TAGGART - Proprietor.

Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best quality.

Good Accommodation for Travellers.

Luggate

LBION HOTEL AND STORE,
LUGGATE,

Six miles from Cromwell, on the main road to Lake Wanaka).

H. MAIDMAN Proprietor.

This well-known Hotel possesses every accommodation for the comfort and convenience of travellers.

Groceries, Clothing, Drapery, Ironmongery, and all kinds of Tools, &c., constantly on hand, at low prices.

GOOD STABLING.

N.B.—District Post Office.

Hawea and Wanaka

AWEA SAW-MILLS,
LAKE HAWEA.

ISBEL, FARQUHAR, & ROSS,
PROPRIETORS.

SAWN TIMBER

All descriptions can be supplied from the Mills at Cromwell, Cardrona, or any other part of the district.

Boats and RAFTS, and all kinds of MINING

WANAKA HOTEL, PEMBROKE.

The above hotel, which is delightfully situated on the margin of the Wanaka Lake, offers to the tourist and pleasure-seeker advantages rarely to be met with.

The scenery in the neighbourhood is extremely picturesque; and on an Island in the Lake there is excellent rabbit-shooting. An excellent Four-stalled STABLE, and a DOCK, for horses.

THEODORE RUSSELL,

Proprietor.

Alexandra

MANUHERIKIA BREWERY,
ALEXANDRA

THEYERS & BECK beg to announce that they are prepared to supply their SPARKLING XXXX ALES in any quantity. Delivered free of cartage within twenty miles.

Orders left with

Mr THEYERS, Alexandra;

Mr C. P. BECK, Clyde;

Or at the BREWERY, will be promptly attended to.

THEYERS AND BECK,

BREWERS,

ALEXANDRA.

Clyde

MEDICAL HALL, CLYDE,
M. MARSHALL,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
SUNDERLAND-ST., CLYDE.



Prescriptions carefully prepared.

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND NEWS VENDER.

Importer of English, Foreign, and Colonial

Newspapers and Magazines.

Libraries and Magazine Clubs supplied at a small advance upon English prices.

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I HAVE never seen so GREAT A VARIETY of GOODS, and of such SUPERIOR QUALITY, anywhere else as is now ON SALE at the BRITISH STORES, NEVIS.

Queenstown

JOHN O. M'ARDELL,

MINING AGENT, SHAREBROKER, AND

General Commission Agent,
Valuator, and Accountant,

ARROWTOWN AND QUEENSTOWN.

Stock, Agricultural Produce, and General Merchandise Bought and Sold on Commission.

ROBERT BOYNE,

GENERAL STOREKEEPER

AND NEWS AGENT,

Queenstown, Lake Wakatipu.

A large stock of Groceries and other goods always on hand. Importer of English and Colonial Newspapers. Orders punctually attended to, and newspapers forwarded to any part of the district.

Agent for the CROMWELL ARGUS.

[A CARD.]

D. POWELL,
AUCTIONEER, &c.

SALE ROOMS - BALLARAT-STREET,
QUEENSTOWN.

OFFICE:

Ballarat-st. (opposite the Family Hotel)

Arrowtown

R. PRITCHARD,
Wholesale and Retail Storekeeper,

WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
ARROWTOWN.

The largest and best-assorted stock of Wines, Spirits, Groceries, and Provisions in the district.

A well-assorted stock of Boots and Shoes, Drapery, &c.

Agent for T. ROBINSON & Co., Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, Dunedin & Melbourne



CROMWELL ARGUS

General Printing Office,
MELMORE TERRACE.

MATTHEWS & FENWICK,

MERCANTILE AND DECORATIVE
PRINTERS,

EXECUTE ORDERS FOR

PRINTING

OF EVERY KIND

In the most modern styles of the Art.

BOOK AND PAMPHLET WORK,
Unsurpassed in the Colony.

PLAIN, ENAMELLED, { CARDS } COLORED, EMBOSSED,
In endless variety of style.

ADMISSION TICKETS

For Balls, Concerts, Lectures, Entertainments, Soirees, &c. &c.

BALL PROGRAMMES.

NEWEST STYLES.

Business & Invitation Circulars.

Printed in New and Elegant Type,

ON FINE POST OR FANCY NOTE PAPER.

MINING COMPANIES' SCRIP.

(Superior to Lithographed)

ON BEST HAND-MADE PAPER.

POSTERS,

ANY SIZE,

BLACK OR COLOURED INKS.

ILLUMINATED SHOW-CARDS.

SUPERB DESIGNS,

In Coloured Inks or Gold Bronze.

Receipt and Delivery Books

Neatly printed and strongly bound.

Catalogues, Hand Bills, Programmes.

Labels, Memo's. Societies' Rules.

Bags and Wrapping Papers.

Prospectuses, Envelopes.

Ale & Porter Labels.

Circular Labels.

—AND—

EVERY OTHER KIND OF PRINTING!

The Cromwell Argus

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON,

And delivered the same day,

BY SPECIAL MESSENGERS, THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT.

SUBSCRIPTION:

SIX SHILLINGS A QUARTER.

CASUAL ADVERTISEMENTS:

Each insertion under four, per inch..... 3/-
On four or more insertions, a reduction of 25 %

STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS

On all other liberal terms.

Cromwell

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

GENERAL STORE, BAKERY,
AND
BUTCHERY, AT CARRICKTON.

FOR SALE, the CARRICK STORE, now doing a first-rate business, which is capable of being largely extended. This well-known place of business is in the best possible position to command the daily increasing trade of the Carrick Reefing District; and in the hands of an active and energetic business man, cannot fail to prove a profitable investment.

The sole reason for placing this valuable property in the market is that the proprietor wishes to revisit the Home Country.

For particulars apply to

GEORGE MONSON,

On the Premises.

J. C. CHAPPLE,
AUCTIONEER.

Any orders for Sales in the Cromwell District may be left at the ARGUS Office, and will meet with prompt attention.

FOR SALE,—A WATER RACE, carrying FOUR HEADS; together with a CLAIM, TOOLS, and a substantial HOUSE and GARDEN (the latter in full crop), at Quartz Reef Point. There is always sufficient water to work the ground, and good wages can be made. Apply to GEO. JENOUR,

t.c.

Cromwell.

LETT'S DIARIES FOR 1872
FULL SUPPLY.

I. HALLENSTEIN AND CO.

Dunedin Advertisements



FRASER, WISHART, & CO.,
RAILWAY FOUNDRY,
GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN.

All kinds of Castings in Iron and Brass:

Stampers; Quartz-Crushing Machinery

Cast Iron Sluice and Ripple Plates

Overshot, Breast, & Undershot Water-wheels

Steam Engines made and repaired.

Castings supplied for all kinds of Reaping,

Threshing, and Horse-power Machines.

Furnace Bars; Fire-proof Doors & Safes. [170

OTAGO FOUNDRY



[Established 1859.]

WILLIAM WILSON,

ENGINEER, BOILER-MAKER

IRON FOUNDER, & BLACKSMITH,

Cumberland-street,

DUNEDIN.

Castings in Brass or Iron.

Steam Engines and Boilers made and repaired.

Overshot and Breast Water-wheels of Iron and Wood.

Quartz-crushing Machinery.

Pumping and Winding Gear.

Cast-iron Sluice and Ripple Plates.

Sheet-iron Hopper-plates punched to any size.

Gold-dredging Spoons.

Machinery for Flour, Oatmeal, and Barley Mills

Reaping, Threshing, and Horse-power Machines made and repaired.

Fire-proof doors and safes.

Price's Flax-dressing Machines made. 124

IMPERIAL HOTEL,
PRINCES-STREET SOUTH,
DUNEDIN.

Having taken the above hotel, I beg to intimate to my old friends and the public generally that I am prepared to offer the best accommodation to Boarders, private families, and Travellers, at Moderate Charges.

Very superior accommodation for Wedding Parties, &c.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING.—Horses, Buggies, and Carriages on hire.

W. H. HAYDON

THE MEETING for the Election of a SCHOOL COMMITTEE is further adjourned till **WEDNESDAY, April 3, at 8 p.m.**
(Signed) **JOHN MARSH,**
Chairman.

ROYAL STANDARD QUARTZ MINING COMPANY, REGISTERED.

An **EXTRAORDINARY MEETING** of the **SHAREHOLDERS** of the Royal Standard Company is appointed to be held at their Office, Melmore-street, Cromwell, on **WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of April next, at three o'clock in the afternoon,** for the purpose of Electing Directors of the Company.

GEO. JENOUR,
Legal Manager.

Cromwell, 18th March 1872.

CARRICK RANGE WATER SUPPLY COMPANY, REGISTERED.

Notice is hereby given, that an **EXTRAORDINARY MEETING** of **SHAREHOLDERS** will be held in the Town-hall, Cromwell, on **SATURDAY, the 6th April 1872, at five p.m.,** for the purpose of considering the advisability of accepting from the Projectors the Paid-up Shares held by them, and paying them their expenses incurred in connection with the Company; also, for passing Bye-laws.

H. W. SMYTHIES,
Legal Manager.

Cromwell, March 18, 1872.

FOR SALE, (with immediate possession), the **QUARTZVILLE BUTCHERY,** now doing a first-class business, and situated in the most central part of the Bannockburn and Carrick Districts.

Also, two good saddle and harness Horses; Saddles and Bridles; Pigs, &c. &c.

The above is a splendid investment for a steady man. The only reason for selling is that the proprietor is leaving for Africa.

Particulars may be obtained on the premises, adjoining Carrick Range Hotel, Quartzville.
JOHN GRINDLEY.

SHARES FOR SALE.

100 Shares in the **HEART OF OAK COMPANY,** Registered.

1-24th Interest in the **ADAMS' GULLY QUARTZ CLAIM.**

1-14th Interest in the **GOLDEN GATE CLAIM.**

100 Shares in the **ROBERT BURNS COMPANY,** Registered.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. SMYTHIES,
Sharebroker, Cromwell.

New Advertisements.

JUNCTION BAKERY, CROMWELL.

C. W. WRIGHT,
(late G. Fowler,) **BAKER, & CO.**

C.W.W. begs respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of Cromwell and the surrounding district that he has taken the above Business, lately carried on by Mr G. FOWLER; and trusts, by his practical knowledge of the trade, combined with strict attention, to merit the support of the public.

ROB ROY COMPANY.

A Meeting of Shareholders will be held at **HARDING'S HOTEL,** on **SATURDAY, 4th inst., at 4 p.m.**

CHAS. COLCLOUGH, Sec.

CROMWELL KILWINNING LODGE (S.C.)

The **REGULAR MEETING** of the above Lodge will be held on **WEDNESDAY Evening, the 10th April, at 7.30 sharp.** Important business.

By order of the R.W.M.

V.



R.

In the Resident Magistrate's Court, Cromwell:
C. & W. COLCLOUGH, Plaintiffs; **THOMAS HORGAN, Defendant.**

In the matter of a judgment obtained in this Court on the 21st March, 1872, by the Plaintiffs against the defendant for the sum of £49 9s. 6d. sterling, with costs and expenses:

TAKE NOTICE that by virtue of a Warrant under the hand of E. H. CAREW, Esq., Resident Magistrate of the District of the Otago Gold-fields, and dated 28th day of March, 1872, I shall, on **MONDAY, the 8th day of April, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon,** proceed to Sell by Public Auction at Carrickton, the above-mentioned Defendant's property, as mentioned below, unless the execution is previously satisfied:—

The Defendant's Hotel, known as the **STAR OF THE WEST,** situate at Carrickton, consisting of seven rooms, kitchen, and bar, with all appurtenances thereto;

Also, a quantity of Brandy, Beer, Porter, and Champagne.

N.B.—CASH AT THE FALL OF THE HAMMER.

PHILIP A. CONNOLLY,
Clyde, 1st April, 1872. Bailiff.

A PARADOX!—TO SUFFERERS.

NERVOUSNESS, ITS NATURE AND CURE.

WHAT IS NERVOUSNESS?—Various answers might be given to this question, according to the constitution and knowledge of the individual. Strong healthy persons, whether medically educated or not, generally regard nervousness as more or less an "imaginary complaint"; it is sometimes only believed to be real when the patient is found to be dying or dead. The best answer to the question, probably, is this,—**NERVOUSNESS IS AN UNNATURAL CONDITION OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.** Sometimes this unnatural state is accompanied with considerable bodily weakness, loss of flesh, and loss of strength; but in most cases there is in the earlier stages of the disorder no outward sign of weakness. The sufferers are found in both sexes; they often have the bloom of health upon the cheek; they are surrounded by kind friends, yet existence to them has no charms, for they feel that they cannot enjoy it. Without intending it, they annoy other people about the merest trifles; if they encounter some person unexpectedly they feel confused, afraid, and alarmed; the heart beats violently, the hand shakes when writing, and the whole frame at times experiences a complete tremulousness. The intellect also is sometimes clouded, the memory fails, the judgment becomes indistinct, the will capricious and undecided, the taste vitiated, the imagination broods upon unpleasant topics, the spirits are either very low or very excited, the ordinary duties of life become burdensome, society is shunned, and business neglected.

A **STRANGE SPECTACLE**—It is certainly strange, but not the less true, that perfectly sane persons in the prime of life, with firm step and healthy countenance, may occasionally be met with, who, in spite of possessing all the advantages of education, religion, ample means, and kind friends, nevertheless are victims of the nervousness above described; unhappy themselves, they render other people unhappy. Why is this? What cause has operated to change the cheerful, active, obliging, unsuspecting, and uncomplaining youth into the unhappy, drowsy, listless, suspicious, and gloomy misanthrope? Many causes, or one cause only, may operate to produce this sad state: the cause may be either mental or physical, or both combined.

ATTEMPTS TO CURE NERVOUSNESS by means of ordinary tonics have so frequently proved fruitless, that the leading physicians now for the most part recommend hygienic means, such as exercise in the open air, regular habits, sea-bathing, the cold bath friction; change of air and scene, as in travelling. If all these fail, as they often do, what is to be done?

The **ANSWER** will be found by carefully perusing the following Work:—

Ninth Edition; Post Free, 1s. 4d.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, Its Cause and Cure,
With Plain Directions for Perfect Restoration to Health.

Applications for a copy of the above Work must be accompanied by the amount in New Zealand or other stamps, also a properly directed envelope.

ADDRESS:

CHARLES SENNET, Agent,
Brooklyn House, Flagstaff Gardens, Melbourne.

TOM PERREN.—The subject of your letter is more of a personal than a public nature, and its insertion in our columns could serve no good purpose.

CROMWELL POST OFFICE.

MAILS CLOSE.

For Clyde, Dunedin, and intervening offices, every **Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 p.m.**
For Dunedin, via Teviot, Tuapeka, and Tokomairiro, every **Tuesday, at 3 p.m.**
For Kawarau Gorge, Edwards's, Morven Ferry, Arrowtown, Frankton, and Queenstown, every **Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 9 p.m.**
For Rocky Point, Luggate, Bendigo, Alberton, and Cardrona, every **Tuesday, at 9 p.m.**
For Bannockburn and Nevis, every alternate **Monday, at 9 a.m.**
For money orders and registered letters, not later than **2.30 p.m.**

MAILS ARRIVE:

From Dunedin, Clyde, and intervening offices, every **Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 a.m.**
From Dunedin, via Tokomairiro, Tuapeka, and Teviot, every **Friday, at 9 a.m.**
From Queenstown, Frankton, Arrowtown, Morven Ferry, Edwards's, and Kawarau Gorge, every **Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 p.m.**
From Cardrona, Alberton, Luggate, Bendigo, Rocky Point, every **Thursday, at 3 p.m.**
From Nevis and Bannockburn, every alternate **Wednesday, at 11 a.m.**

Cromwell Argus, AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

CROMWELL: TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1872.

The Rev. J. Jones (Church of England) has arranged to visit Cromwell and conduct Divine Service every second Sunday, morning and evening alternately. The date of his next visit will be the 14th inst., service beginning at 11 a.m.

A flagrant instance of disregard for the sanctity of the Sabbath occurred on Sunday forenoon, when a few thoughtless persons (we omit names) occupied themselves in hunting and shooting goats among the rocks at the rear of the Road Engineer's office, and in full view and hearing of the residents at the east end of the town. The report of fire-arms, and the noise created by those engaged in the "sport," fortunately attracted the attention of Sergeant Morton, who took prompt measures to put a stop to the unseemly disturbance.

The interpretation put upon the 59th clause of the Licensing Ordinance by the Resident Magistrate on Thursday last, in the case of the Police v. Hudson, is no doubt in accordance with the law: consequently, if any person choose to erect a shanty anywhere in Otago, he may sell with impunity as much spirits as there is demand for (provided he first reduces the "strength" to 76 per cent. below "proof") without having any sort of a license. If this state of things is allowed to continue, the country will soon be overrun with grog-shops. The discovery of this flaw in the Ordinance was a contingency which was evidently overlooked by our sapient legislators when they created the law in question. The Provincial Council meets in the course of a few weeks, and we trust this matter will be one of the first submitted for its consideration. It should be ascertained, firstly, if the interpretation put upon the Ordinance is the correct one; secondly,—supposing it to be correct,—if it was intended in the first instance that it should be interpreted in the manner above described; and lastly, if it is advisable to let it remain unaltered.

A social meeting took place at the new school-house, Bannockburn, on the evening of Tuesday, the 26th ult., to celebrate the completion of the building and opening of the school. The weather was delightfully fine, the moon shone refulgently, and the occasion attracted a very numerous assemblage of local residents, in addition to a considerable number from Cromwell and its neighbourhood. Tea-tables, loaded with a profusion of delicacies, were provided by Mrs Stuart, Mrs Halliday, Mrs Ritchie, Mrs Marshall, Mrs Goldsmith, and Messrs Cosser and Bennett. We should think that considerably over a hundred persons sat down to tea during the evening, and after all were satisfied there must have been close upon "twelve baskets of fragments" remaining. After the tables had been cleared away, the Rev. Mr Drake, by request, took the chair, and delivered a lengthy and instructive address, mainly referring to the subject of education. Mr James Stuart apologised for the non-attendance of the Hon. Secretary, and stated that the cost of the building was £156, of which £75 had been paid. The present meeting had been got up with a view to assist in paying off the remainder of the debt, and he was glad to say the pecuniary result had been most satisfactory. He trusted that within the next three months the Committee would be enabled to say that the building was free of all encumbrances. Messrs Kemp, Bennett, and Hekey briefly addressed the meeting; after which the room was cleared for dancing. The hall was largely attended; and the music, which was supplied by Messrs Cook and Escott (violin and cornet), gave general satisfaction.

The typhoid fever which has been so prevalent in the Bannockburn district of late is believed by the Hospital Surgeon (Dr Sterling) to have been caused by the inhalation of vitiated air in confined dwellings, and by the use of impure water for domestic purposes.

We direct special attention to the advertisement of Mrs Wilkinson which appears on our second page, announcing that lady's intention to open a Young Ladies' Seminary in Cromwell at an early date.

Active preparations are being made the construction of the bridge across the Kawarau at Bannockburn. A large quantity of sawn timber, intended for use in the structure, has been rafted from Lake Wānaka to the Lower Fyvie, whence it is being conveyed by dray to the site of the proposed bridge.

The attention of shareholders in the Carrick Range Water Supply Company is directed to a notice appearing in our advertising columns, convening an extraordinary meeting for Saturday next, the 6th inst.

Good Friday was strictly observed a holiday in Cromwell, every place of business having been closed throughout the day.

The people at the Wakatipu are likely to have a satiety of election excitement. We have been issued for the election of members to fill the seats in the Provincial Council rendered vacant by the resignation of Messrs Haugh and Robertson.

The Cromwell Library Committee has done a very wise thing. At a recent meeting the question as to the advisability of keeping the Reading Room open at night until ten o'clock instead of closing it at eight, was broached; it was agreed to try this arrangement for a month as an experiment. We are sure action of the Committee in this particular will be appreciated; and that advantage will be taken of the new rule to such an extent that they will see their way clear to render the arrangement permanent. It ought to be another inducement to our local storekeepers to be in the evening, during the winter months, at least.

Members of the Courts Star of Cromwell and Royal Oak of Kawarau, A.O.F., are minded that the quarterly balance takes place on the first Court-night in the current month. All contributions in arrear should be paid up that night, so as to enable the Secretaries to balance their accounts and submit them to the Auditors.

The monthly Gold Escort passed through Cromwell on Saturday, in charge of Sub-Spectator Moore, to whom we are indebted for following (approximate) particulars of the quantities of gold transmitted from the places mentioned:—

	ozs.	dwt.
Queenstown	2013	1
Arrow	1270	10
Cromwell	1230	4
Total	4513	15

Messrs W. Robertson, W. A. Tohu and Stephen Hutchinson were nominated for the seat in the Provincial Council for the Peninsula district, near Dunedin. The show hands was in favour of Mr Tohu, and the polling was fixed for to-day. It will be remembered this seat was held previously by J. Seaton, who resigned upon receipt of the appointment of Immigration Agent and Lecturer in Home country. It is rumoured that Mr Stewart M.H.R. for Oamaru, has received a similar pointment. Surely, with a Steward, a Seaton, and a Birch from Otago, immigrants ought to flow into this Province "considerably."

The *Bruce Standard*, published in Tokomairiro, has ceased to exist, the plant in connection with it having been bought by the proprietor of the opposition paper, the *Herald*.

The weekly half-holiday movement has been extended to Lawrence, where an attempt is being made to induce business people to close on Friday afternoons. Will it come so far country as Cromwell? Cricket clubs in summer and football clubs in winter might then flourish.

The *Wellington Evening Post* says it is rumoured that His Excellency has been advised by his Ministers to dissolve Parliament, in order that the opinion of the people may be expressed on more than one important topic of the day. We do not think the rumour is entitled to credence.

At the breaking up for the Christmas holidays of Mr Pennel's Academy at Auckland a very handsomely bound Bible was awarded William Turner for reciting 6717 verses of the New Testament!

An exciting race for some new ground declared open to be taken up by holders of miners' rights, took place at Inangahua the other day. The local paper thus describes it:—"The ground was so declared by the Warden during the sitting of the Court, and with one accord fifteen or twenty competitors made a rush to the Court House. These were joined by several others in the vicinity of the Court; and altogether about thirty miners were seen running at top speed in an exciting race of ten or twelve miles. The majority of those who left the Court made their exit at the door, but a miner named Deegan, who was completely hemmed in by a dense body of people at the upper end of the room, shot through one of the side windows, thus got a good start. Gaffney, who opened Gaffney's line, was the first on the ground. Deegan second."

EDWARD MURRELL,
CHRONOMETER,
WATCH, AND CLOCK MAKER,
FROM
MR. J. HISLOP'S, Princes-st., Dunedin.
Begg most respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Cromwell and the surrounding districts that he has commenced business in the above line in all its branches, and hopes by strict attention to business, and punctuality, to receive a share of public patronage.
All work guaranteed for twelve months.
Lowest possible charges consistent with good Workmanship.
All kinds of Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes cleaned and repaired.—Jewellery made and repaired.—Pipes mounted.
Just Received, Consignment of First-class Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery.
Observe the address:—Adjoining Mansu's Entrance Hotel.

WANTED KNOWN,

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES,
PRICES REDUCED.

M. A. ALDRICH,
Princes-street, Dunedin.

FOR SUB-LEASE—Section 2, Block 1, (adjoining Mr BARR'S). Apply to **JOHN BARR,** or Mr J. Marsh.

The second annual show of the Wakatipu Agricultural and Pastoral Association is to take place on Friday next, the 5th inst., on the farm of Mr W. Marshall, at Hayes Lake. Prizes for locally-made jam and jelly are offered.

The sight of a very drunken man being taken through the streets of Dunedin by a couple of constables on a recent Sunday evening, roaring and creating a great disturbance, has suggested to the *Echo* the following plan for the removal of inebriates to the lock-up:—"The authorities should have made a strong and kick-proof vehicle, sufficiently low to admit of ingoing and outgoing, and shaped somewhat like an Indian sedan chair, but more suited for the purpose in view. This vehicle should be attached to a quiet horse, and one constable could drive it, none being inside; and to prevent injury, there should be no windows, and the walls should be padded and the floor deeply carpeted."

The *Echo* is "informed that the Hon. Mr Julius Vogel keeps up in the Colonial cities the same style as he kept up in London. In Melbourne and Sydney he had two footmen to wait upon him, while his equipage was second to none. He also has given sufficient dinners, &c., to prove, we suppose, that New Zealand is a very wealthy country. It is a good thing for us that we are enabled to send a peripatetic minister who can 'do the grand.' Of course the small bill for travelling expenses will not be grudged."—He has been created, by the Queen, a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Messrs George Clark and John Cox have been appointed managers of Clyde Cemetery.

An Auckland telegram dated March 23, and published in the *Daily Times* of Thursday last, states that the arrangements made with Victoria in regard to the San Francisco mail service are to the following effect:—"The steamers will call at Auckland from San Francisco, and will then proceed to Melbourne, whence they will return to Auckland via Port Chalmers. Victoria will pay a subsidy of £25,000, and Port Chalmers will be the head-quarters of the line."

A Westport telegram of March 27 reports the finding of a lot of nuggets in alluvial ground at Irishman's Creek, Lyell. One weighed 25 ozs., one 15 ozs., one 8 ozs., and two 12 ozs. each.

The Timaru and Christchurch coach cap- tured at the Rangitata on Wednesday last. Mr Edward Garrow, of Timaru was seriously in- jured, and died the same day.

A steam-hammer quartz-crusher has been patented in Sydney.

A late Northern telegram states that three friendly natives engaged on the Taupo road works, have been murdered by the Han- nans.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT, CROMWELL.

THURSDAY, MARCH 23.
(Before E. H. Carey, Esq., R.M.)

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT v. WILSON.—This was an application for an order to compel Mrs Jane Wilson, of Shepherd's Creek, Bannockburn, to contribute towards the support of her chil- dren, who are inmates of the Industrial School, Dunedin.—Constable Walsh stated that the de- fendant was willing to contribute towards the support of the children, but that she could not afford to pay very much, as she was only keep- ing a small store of a very inferior class at the Bannockburn. Nothing was known about the father of the children.—The Magistrate made an order that Mrs Wilson should pay 5s. per week for each child, to commence on Monday (yester- day), and the first payment to be made on Wed- nesday.—Monday and Tuesday being holidays. The Magistrate also stated that Mrs Wilson ought to have appeared and given evidence as to her capability of paying.

POLICE v. HUDSON: SLY GROC SELLING.— Thomas Hudson was charged with selling spirits at Carrickton on the 10th March, he not being duly licensed.—Mr Allanby, for the defendant, pleaded not guilty.—Sergt. Morton called Jesse Alley, who, being sworn, stated that he was a licensed hotelkeeper, residing at Carrickton. On Sunday, the 10th of March, he went into defen- dant's and bought two glasses of rum, paying 1s. for them.—Martin Brick, sworn, asked who was to pay his expenses?—The Magistrate said that he must give his evidence, as this was a criminal prosecution.—In reply to Sergeant Morton, the witness stated he did not remember being in the defendant's house on the 10th of March.—Mr Allanby contended that the information ought to be dismissed, as there was no evidence that the liquor was of sufficient strength to make the defendant liable under the 59th clause of the Ordinance.—The Magistrate upheld the objec- tion, and stated that he considered the Ordi- nance was defective. The Court did not see how the objection could be got over. Case dis- missed.

JOHN PERRIAM v. ARCH. McLEOD.—This was a claim for £12, being 47 for the purchase of a horse, and 25 expenses incurred in trying to recover the price of the horse. The plaintiff did not appear.—Mr Brough stated there was no claim for the horse. The defendant had been brought in from Rocky Point, and he asked for his full expenses to be allowed against the plaintiff.—Case struck out, and £2 2s. expenses allowed to defendant.

ALEX. v. HALLIWELL.—No appearance of defendant.—Plaintiff proved the service of the summons, and stated that the amount claimed (£2 15s.) was for one and a half week's board and for cash lent.—Judgment for full amount.

CARRICK RANGE QUARTZ REEFS.

The supply of water for machine purposes has again run very short, and there can be no doubt that much gold is lost in crushing through the unavoidable use of dirty water on the tables.

A new reef situate at the head of Paddy's Gully, was recently taken up by a party chiefly composed of shareholders in the United Bannockburn Company. We are not in pos- session of any reliable particulars regarding the new discovery.

VALE OF AVOCA.—The test-crushing from this claim was finished at the Standard bat- tery last Tuesday. The result, we are in- formed, was 10 ozs. 10 dwts. from 20 tons of stone,—an average of 10½ dwts. per ton.

ROB ROY.—A small lot of 12 tons from this claim was crushed at the Standard Bat- tery last week, with the satisfactory result of 7 ozs. 11 dwts. 3 grs. The manager (Mr John Bruce) informs us that a quantity of slate rock, estimated at five tons, was sent down to the battery and crushed along with the quartz, so that the actual quantity of gold-bearing stone operated upon was not more than seven tons. The stuff was taken from a drive on, the fifty-foot level, in which are numerous small leaders, varying from three inches to two feet wide, and intermixed with the rock which formed the casing. The nature of the ground rendered it a matter of difficulty to separate this quartz from the circumjacent rock, and to save time and trouble, the material for the trial crushing was milled just as it came from the mine. We have been shown some excellent speci- mens from the extremity of the drive above mentioned; and judging from the appearance of the stone and the result of the trial-crush- ing, there seems every probability that the claim will give an average yield of an ounce to the ton. The manager intends carrying the shaft down either 15 or 20 feet, and then driving for the reef at the lower level.

COLLEEN BAWN.—This claim, situate above the Rob Roy, close to Hancock's dam, is showing signs of renewed vitality. We hear that a good reef was struck in the shaft on Saturday last, but not having been cut through, its thickness cannot yet be ascer- tained. A good prospect, however, has been washed out.

STAR OF THE EAST.—There is now an al- most unlimited quantity of stone in view, and the prospects of the Company are brighter than ever. Under the able management of Mr S. Williams, the mine is getting into first-rate working condition. The reef lately struck in the upper level was found to have jumped 10 feet eastward from where it was formerly lost sight of. The store in this part of the claim is from three to four feet thick. A crushing of 160 tons at the Star-and-Oak Battery was finished on Saturday, the result being 184 ozs. 10 dwts. 14 grs.; average, per ton, 1 oz. 3 dwts. 1 gr. A dividend of £50 per full share of 200 scrip has since been made payable, and a fair proportion of the profits is reserved for contingencies.

GREEN'S CLAIM, ADAMS'S GULLY.—A second crushing from this reef is now going through at the Standard Battery.

THE PIPECLAY REEFS.—The John Bull and Nil Desperandum are busily engaged grassing stone. The latter company and the Robert Burns are both sinking permanent shafts. The Golden Gate tunnel is in about 160 feet, and we learn that a change in the appearance of the ground, indicating the proximity of a reef, is observable at the ex- tremity of the drive.

ELIZABETH.—This company's battery is now crushing at the rate of about 50 tons a week. New stamp-heads are urgently re- quired, and when supplied, a few more tons weekly may be got through.

MANAGEMENT OF QUARTZ MINES.

(To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.)

SIR,—Now that quartz-mining bids fair to become one of the principal industries of the Province, a few remarks by a practical man may not be considered out of place. Some may say that I only tell them what they al- ready know by bitter experience; but if I can succeed in showing them how they may for the future avoid the fearful mismanage- ment which has been the cause of so many lamentable failures, my object will have been attained. What is most remarkable in quartz- reefing districts is, that every one, no matter what his proper occupation may be, assumes to know as much about mining, timbering, crushing of stone, retorting of amalgam, &c., as those who have been making their living by those occupations for the greater part of their lifetime. This unfortunate idea causes men to be appointed to situations under com- panies for which they are totally unsuited; and, the management being bad, failure is the natural consequence. This—which un- happily too often occurs—is caused in various ways; but may be traced chiefly to the fol- lowing causes:—

1. Neglect of duty, or incompetency, of directors.—2. Appointment of an unsuitable legal manager, and misapprehension by him of his duties.—3. An incompetent mining manager.—4. The endeavours of individual shareholders or directors to render the in- terests of the company subservient to their private advantage.—5. Attempting to make a reef pay at once, without the necessary preliminary dead work.—6. Starting in debt, and working on credit.—7. Unsuitable ma- chinery and appliances.

As to the appointment of directors:—I should approve of thoroughly good business

men of known probity, rather than merely practical miners wanting those qualifications. But the danger is, that such men accept the position as being an honourable one, but, being too much engaged with their own af- fairs, and their interest in the mine being comparatively unimportant, neglect their duty to the company. Having secured the services of a legal and a mining manager on whom they can fully depend, their duties become chiefly financial,—always providing beforehand for the probable expenses of the mine, and compelling the punctual payment of all calls without fear or favour. This I consider the principal duty of directors: for nothing can be more unfair than to collect money from all the honest and straightfor- ward shareholders, and at the same time allow the dodgers and schemers to hang back, wait- ing to see whether the mine will pay or not, and meanwhile speculating elsewhere on the very money which properly belongs to the company.

The legal manager should be a first-class accountant of well-known honour and honesty, whose truthfulness can be fully relied on. If his duties are to be executed with credit to the company and comfort to himself, he will require to possess both patience and affability, as, in addition to keeping the accounts, he will be required to answer the enquiries of the shareholders, and to deliver the orders transmitted through him from the directors to the mining manager. He should never, by any chance, interfere personally with the working of the mine; but should he discover that the mining manager is incompetent or neglectful, he should report the matter to the directors, and allow them to deal with it. He should cultivate a friendly understanding with the mining manager, in order that the affairs of the company may be carried on har- moniously; and always bear in mind that writing, not mining, is his business.

I come, in the third place, to what is of all others the most difficult to procure, namely, a good mining manager. By this I would have understood, not simply an underground manager, (or, as they are called in Cornwall and other mining countries, a captain,) but a man capable of managing a quartz-mill, superintending the working of the mine, hir- ing and discharging the men, and under whom the captain is as a foreman. He requires to possess a good knowledge of chemicals,— sufficient at least to enable him to keep his plates and quicksilver in proper order, so that in case of any injurious mineral—plenty of which exists in quartz lodes—being intro- duced, he may know what acids or other re- medies to make use of. It is also necessary for him to be an educated man, as he will be required to keep an account of the wages, the expenses of the mine, &c.; and also to write a report of the mine and its prospects when required. If a company be fortunate enough to obtain a man having all these qualifica- tions, in addition to sterling integrity, they should consider wages no object, as success or failure depends much upon this officer; and most of the lamentable failures of mines, both in Victoria and here, may be distinctly traced to the ignorance of the managers.

There is nothing more certain than that a very large proportion, if not the majority, of the mining managers in this Province are incompetent for the duties they have under- taken; and, strange to say, many of these, even whilst admitting their own incompe- tency, have been forced to accept the situa- tion by the very directors and shareholders whose prospects they were bound to ruin. This happens through the insane idea that any man who has been about a mill for a short time can manage one. That this is not the case all experienced men know; but shareholders are in general of that opinion. I cannot take up your space in explanation of the many ways in which both gold and quick- silver can be lost; but I will mention that I have known the plates destroyed in many instances by the ignorant use of nitric and muriatic acid, and still more effectually by sodium. I have also been credibly in- formed that a manager of my acquaintance, (but who has not been in this district,) want- ing to silver new plates, put a quantity of silver into the stamp-box, and said the plates would silver themselves. Yet shareholders, after appointing such men, complain of their want of success! What can they expect? Would they send their watches to be repaired by the nearest blacksmith? or engage the first bullock-driver they met as a bookkeeper?

I find, Sir, that this letter is reaching a most unreasonable length, so that I will not at present enter on the other reasons of failure mentioned in the beginning. If you and your readers desire it, I may do so at some future period; but if I raise a hornet's nest about my ears by unconsciously tread- ing too hard upon the toes of some unknown per- sons, I shall, with your kind permission, re- tire into my shell. I now conclude with the following advice to shareholders:—

Appoint as directors honourable men, who will show no favouritism, but compel all to pay up their calls, and will see that all the liabilities of the company, wages especially, are paid regularly, and in cash. See that they appoint a respectable, and above all a truth-telling legal manager, otherwise you will be deceived, and mischief will be made between the directors and the mining ma- nager. Get the best mining manager pos- sible, and pay £10 a week to a superior man, sooner than even nothing at all to an inferior.

I am, &c., CRUSHER.

Josh Billings says: It is a statistical fact that the wicked work harder before death than the righteous do before they get to heaven.

A Californian jury, in a suicide case lately, found the following verdict:—"We, the jury, find that the deceased was a fool."

WATER RACE LICENSES.

The *Mount Ida Chronicle*, in a leading ar- ticle upon the subject of the Goldfields Bill to be introduced at the coming session of the General Assembly, suggests the following needful alterations in the law regarding the renewal of water-race licenses:—

Startling though it is, the fact stares us in the face that mining, as a rule, is an illegal pursuit, as a single case in the District or Supreme Courts would prove—for the miners have no further rights than those registered, besides the ordinary claim—and as sluicing is the most profitable mode of mining, so also it is the most illegal. The rivers, creeks and gullies that are now receiving sludge and tailings are improper channels, and any sin- gle steward of the Government can success- fully prosecute numberless miners in every district for breach of law, and most gigantic works could be stopped and rendered useless by the arm of the law. We do not suppose that any action will be taken for such tres- pass for the present, but the existing fact of a trespass is a strong reason for lack of in- vestments and a general dread of mining speculations. The system—or, rather want of it—of renewing that important and valu- able document, the water-race license, is most absurd—compelling the owner to keep in his possession a number of useless docu- ments, increased by multiple each year, and by the printed words on the license altered in language, and sometimes in meaning by the Mining Registrars. For example, one John Smith may have obtained a license for a water-race of eight miles in length in July, 1866, to which race there are attached twelve tributary races, for each of which he holds (of necessity) a license; and at the end of each year he is obliged to bring his thirteen licenses to be renewed. By July, 1872, John Smith will have seventy-eight licenses to take care of to maintain his rights. This is not an uncommon case, and all of this might be obviated by adding two lines to the sub-section of the Act having reference to renewals of licenses—*sic*: "Every holder of a license shall bring the same to the Mining Registrar once a year, to have it stamped re- newed, the fee for which will be 2s. 6d." The holder then would have his one license for each right. The original record in the Registrar's office would serve to supply a new one in case of loss of document, and the maintenance of the right would be supported by its use, the stamp, and the Registrar's cash-book. And, to provide for documents defaced or covered with writing,—such as memoranda of trans- fers, alterations, extensions, &c.,—another sub-section might be added to the Act—*sic*: "Whenever any water-right owner shall de- sire to obtain a new certificate in place of a defaced one, he may do so by delivering up the old certificate or license to be impounded by the Registrar, who shall, on payment of 2s. 6d., issue a new license instead, and in- sert such alterations on the face of such li- cense as appeared on the back of the old one. The old licenses shall become office records. In the case of lost licenses, the applicants shall first prove their title before the Warden by a declaration and the records of the office, before obtaining a new license."—These are only a few of the many alterations required in the Goldfields Acts now in force.

The following is the list of letters re- ceived at the Post-office, Cromwell, in December last, and remaining unclaimed at the end of March, 1872:—Edward Bracegirdle; James Guthrie; Jno. Kerr; Chas. McQuarry; John Payne; Thom. Scott; Charles Stewart; C. G. Ward; Sarah Ann Wilson.

[Advertiser's note.]—Having purchased for cash, and personally selected One Thousand Pounds worth of Autumn and Winter Drapery, Clothing, Boots, &c., we feel much pleasure in announcing to our numerous customers and other residents in the district that the same will be added to our present large stock and be open for inspection this week. We can therefore safely assure con- sistents that we have the largest and choicest stock of Seasonable Goods on the Goldfields; but don't take our word for it: come and judge for yourselves.—E. Hallenstein & Co.

Legs that for Eleven Years were Swollen to nearly the size of the Person's Body, cured by Holloway's Great and Pains.—Mrs Higgins, of Park-street, Wellington, Sabot, caught a severe cold after a confinement, when her legs com- menced swelling, and so went on until they be- came nearly as large as her body, breaking out into sores, and discharging a thin watery humour, which continued for eleven years. The pain was generally most excruciating; every treatment was tried in vain, until at last she used Hollo- way's Pills and Ointment, which effected a per- fect cure. Her general health is likewise won- derfully improved. This extraordinary case was communicated by Mr R. Surp, of No. 20, Park- street, Wellington.

UTILIZATION OF SANDHILL.—Sow and plant nettles, says M. Carrene, a Frenchman, and all the sandhills in the south and the wastes in other parts of France will be converted into green and profitable fields. M. Carrene wonders that the world is so slow to learn the great economic value of this robust plant, which will grow everywhere. Raise nettles, he says, and in the young tops thereof you will have a deli- cious and early vegetable for your dinner-table, and abundance of early green food for your cattle. The milk of cows is improved by a diet of nettles, and the beef of cattle fed on nettles is superior to all other. Nettles, too, are of remarkable efficacy in restoring broken-down horses to vigour. And in consequence their value is great for they can be treated as hemp, and spun into lace and paper, and woven into cloth.

WARDEN'S COURT, CROMWELL.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28.

(Before E. H. Carey, Esq., Judge and Warden.)

JOSEPH SHIELD v. ALFRED PERRY.—This was an action for damages,—the plaintiff alleging in his complaint that the defendant used and injured his tail-race on the 19th inst., for which using and injuring he claimed, as damages, £10.

Mr Wilson appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr Brough for the defendant.

Mr Wilson called the plaintiff, who stated, in examination and cross-examination, that he was the owner of a tail-race in Pipeclay Gully, about four hundred yards long. He had let the race to some Chinese for £1 a week. On the 19th March, he observed that the tail-race had got choked with tailings. He was sure that the tailings must have come from the defendant's claim, as it was "possible, but very improbable," that any other tailings could have got into the race. He knew that the defendant had used the race for four days. It would take him a fortnight to clear the race, owing to the scarcity of water. He had seen the race scores of times before when there might have been tailings in it. He had never given Perry permission to use the race; in fact, he had warned him against using it. The race was blocked up for 200 yards, and he considered he had suffered damage to the extent of £10.

Mr Brough urged that the damages were only claimed for one day, and that, since there was such a small amount of water in the gully, it was incredible that such a quantity of tailings could have been washed into the tail-race as the plaintiff alleged. Shield had not been using the race himself, but was merely acting on behalf of the Chinese. There was not sufficient evidence to support the claim for damages.

The Warden considered that there was clearly a case to answer.

The defendant was then sworn, and stated that the tail-race mentioned was the same that the Warden had been asked to cancel a short time since because it had not been used. 200 yards of the tail-race had not been used for four months. There was no other outlet for his tailings but through this race. He had only worked on his claim for about two hours a day for two days, and no perceptible damage had been done to the race. He could clear out the whole of the tailings in it in about three hours. The claim he worked was the one of which he had caused the certificate to be cancelled because the claim had not been worked. The plaintiff had a right to the claim and tail-race before he had. He could not specify the two days upon which he had worked his claim, as he had been shifting.

Mr Wilson said there must be an award of something in his client's favour, and it ought to be the full amount claimed. If a man chose to use what was not his, he must pay the full amount of damage caused by his so doing. The defendant took the claim, knowing he could not work it without the tail-race.

The Warden considered it a very unsatisfactory case. The only witnesses called were the plaintiff and defendant, both deeply interested.

Mr Brough said he had been asked by his client to request the Warden to go out and see the ground, if he could spare the time.

The Warden did not think that was necessary. He would rather take the evidence of an expert, and he thought it would be best to send one out.

It was, however, thought that the expense of this would be out of proportion to the interests involved in the action.

The Warden thought the plaintiff was entitled to something, but it was difficult to say how much. Both parties must likely make exaggerations in their statements. He would give judgment for half the amount claimed, £5, and costs.

ALFRED PERRY v. SHIELD.—Claim for damages for diverting the complainant's water. Mr Wilson for the plaintiff; Mr Brough for defendant.

After the plaintiff had been sworn, Mr Brough endeavoured to ascertain from him if he believed in future rewards and punishments. He was eventually understood to say that he did not, and the counsel therefore objected to him giving evidence.

A long argument ensued as to whose duty it was to provide an interpreter, and also as to the necessity of a witness believing in a future state of rewards and punishments.

Ultimately the Warden said he believed if the words of the oath terminated "So help you Confucius," the witness would consider it binding on his conscience, and that was sufficient.

The oath was consequently administered to the witness in this form, with the help of a person in Court who understood the language. The facts of the case, as detailed by this witness, the defendant, Joseph Shield, and another witness, were as follows:—The *locus in quo* was the same as in the former case. A dam had been erected several years ago by one Joseph Holliday, and several others, the certificate for which was missing; and most of the miners in Pipeclay Gully considered the dam public property. The defendant, finding that the water did not run so as to suit his claim, thought it did run through part of it, took some logs out of the dam; and the consequence was that he got the water to run through that part of the claim where he wanted it, and in larger quantity. If the dam had not been there, the water would run where the defendant desired it. Through the action of the defendant, complainant had lost the work of six men for one day. The complainant had possession of the water before defendant.

Mr Brough contended that the dam was a public nuisance, and the defendant had a right to remove it. Two heads of water must run down the gully to general use.

The Warden said the question resolved itself into this,—Who had the best right to the water in the dam. He thought the complainant had. If the dam was improperly there, the defendant should take out a summons to have it removed. Judgment for complainant for £2, and costs.

BATTEN v. HALLIDAY.—This was a friendly suit instituted to enable the defendant to obtain a fresh certificate for his water-race, the old one having expired.

The defendant pleaded that it was through an oversight on his part that a fresh certificate had not been taken out, and the Warden inflicted the nominal fine of 5s., and 11s. costs: a new certificate to issue.

There were several unopposed applications, but owing to the length of our report, we must leave them over until our next issue.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

From a printed return lately received from Wellington, we take the following information regarding the amount of revenue accruing and extent of business transacted in connection with the Resident Magistrates' and Wardens' Courts at the places specified:—

The amount of revenue collected on the issue of Miners' Rights, (for a period of three years ending 30th June, 1871,) from the undermentioned offices respectively, was as follows:—

Cromwell	£1763
Queenstown	1409
Arrowtown	1312
Clyde	876
Manuherikia	811

The total amount of revenue collected under the different Acts relating to the Gold-fields, at the following offices respectively, and during the same period, was as under:—

		Manuherikia.		Clyde.		Cromwell.		Arrowtown.		Queenstown.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Miners' Rights		811	0 0	876	0 0	1,763	0 0	1,312	0 0	1,409	0 0
Business Licences		168	0 0	140	0 0	645	0 0	338	0 0	239	0 0
Water Races, Shutes, &c.		48	15 0	73	12 6	165	0 0	98	0 0	105	15 0
Gold Mining Leases, Rents, and Royalties		203	6 1	791	11 5	33	5 0	2,914	5 2	5,909	3 5
Registration Fees		57	2 6	37	12 5	117	15 0	129	19 0	85	7 6
Fees and Fines, Wardens' Courts		40	16 0	51	18 0	80	8 6	103	3 0	48	6 6
Miscellaneous Receipts:—											
Survey Fees		17	15 0	2	0 0	...	...	67	8 0	279	13 0
Depositing Licences and Assessments		1	18 6	255	5 11	...	...	1,460	9 6	2,454	11 11
Other Receipts		4	2 0	11	1 0	...	...	21	10 2	113	19 3
		1,352	15 1	2,239	1 4	2,801	9 6	6,423	5 10	10,635	16 7

The sums from Queenstown, Arrowtown, and Clyde,—the two former especially,—were greatly augmented by fees received for Depositing Licences and Assessments, and for Gold Mining Leases, Rents, and Royalties.

The total amount of Gold Duty collected in the Province during the same three years was £60,571 5s. 2d.

From another return we learn that, during the year ending 30th June, 1871, the following were the numbers of cases, civil and criminal, tried in the R.M.'s Courts in the undermentioned towns:—

	Civil	Criminal
Queenstown	155	153
Cromwell	256	129
Clyde	116	113
Alexandra	89	29
Arrowtown	74	45

The fees and fines received in connection with the same Court, and during the same year, were:—

	£	s.	d.
Queenstown	252	2	10
Cromwell	212	0	0
Clyde	193	13	7
Arrowtown	123	15	6
Alexandra	100	8	0

After this, if importance be the consideration, ought not Cromwell to be the seat of "officialdom" in the Danstan district?—and now the more so, that Black's has been created a separate Warden's district.

TO DEVELOP TALENT.—Place a man in a position that will fearfully tax him and try him. A position that will often bring the blush to his cheek, and the sweat to his brow, a position that will over-master him at times, and cause him to rack his brain for resources. Place him in a position like this; but every time he trips go to his rescue; go not with words of blame or censure, but go with manly words of encouragement; look him boldly in the eye, and speak them with soul and emphasis. This is the way to make a man of a boy and a giant of a man. If a man has pluck and talent, no matter whether he ever filled a given position or not, put him in it if worthy, and he will soon not only fill it, but out-grow it. But put one in a position with a faint heart—this is the way to kill him. Put him in grandly, with most unmistakable confidence. Drop no caveats, but boldly point the way, and then stand by with a will and countenance of a true friend. Thus try twenty men, such as have been named, and nineteen will succeed.

The Glorious Uncertainty of the Law.

Does any one who is not a lawyer or a ruined client know what a "sitting in banco" means? If any one wants to learn practically what it does mean, I advise him not to make the attempt unless he has got a spare thousand or fifteen hundred pounds to dispose of. Some of these "banco" cases are sweetly interesting things to contemplate if you have no part in them. It is grand to look at a battle from a safe vantage-ground, where neither bullet nor ball can reach you. It is a beautiful sight to view a storm and shipwreck from the shore. It is charming to behold a mother and twelve children, one rising above the other like short stepping-stones, if you are not the father of them, with a limited income. And it is equally fine to look on at a "banco" affair, as long as it is not your case which is being argued. Here is a specimen one I have been witness to. About 25 years ago, a now dead and buried city resident bought and paid for a section of land from another now dead and buried city resident of Auckland. Before the buyer of the section died he made a will, and gave the section to his son, and at his death his son built on it. Then the son of the seller after a time discovered, or thought he discovered, that his father had no right to part with the land, and he brings an action against the son of the buyer for arrears of rent, interest thereon accruing, and also for the land to be restored to him as the rightful heir. But now comes in a brother of the seller of the section, who says that the son now claiming the property has no right to it, inasmuch as he is unable to prove that he was born in wedlock. The son said not to have been born in wedlock goes to law against the son of the father who bought the section. The jury declares he is born in wedlock, and that the land belongs to him, and all that is built thereon. One would think this would end the dispute. Not a bit of it, for it is hardly commenced. The beaten son applies for a "rule nisi" for a fresh action. The case is argued for twelve days in banco, and a fresh action is allowed. Then the brother of the original vendor applies for an injunction that the rents of the property shall not be paid to either of the claimants. Injunction, on argument, is granted, (costs altogether up to this point £482 6s. 8d.). Now another claimant comes forward, who says that 26 years ago he took a mortgage over the land which was sold by the one father aforesaid to the other father hereinbefore mentioned, who willed it to his son; but he had not registered the mortgage because he held collateral security, in the shape of an acceptance, which he had endorsed over to a third party who had died intestate before the bill matured. A writ is now issued in prohibition, and lawyers are puzzled to know how the case stands, although their clerks are not in entering the costs. There have been arguments in demurrer, making the costs in all amount to £672 3s. 4d.; rule nisi, applications for specific relief, interpleaders, non pros and more arguments in banco, which have added £292 13s. 4d. more to the expenses previously incurred in the proceedings. There is a good deal more yet to be done, and the dispute, it is thought, will be brought to a termination some time towards the end of the year 1880. This is "banco." The property under litigation is worth about £350. By the time it has been decided who shall have it, over £2000 will have been paid in law expenses. Glorious thing "banco" is, is it not? Nearly as expensive as horse-racing, but not half so exciting.—Auckland Weekly News.

VARIETIES.

Sekund Inx is like a second case of measles—the pustules always has it light.

"Steel your heart," said a considerate father to his son, "for you are going now among some fascinating girls." "I had much rather steal theirs," said the unpromising young man.

Handel was once the proprietor of the Opera House, London, and at the time presided at the harpsichord in the orchestra. His embellishments were so masterly that the attention of the audience was frequently diverted from the singing to the accompaniment, to the frequent mortification of the vocal professors. A pompous Italian singer was once so chagrined at the marked attention paid to the harpsichord, in preference to his own singing, that he swore that, if ever Handel played him a similar trick, he would jump down upon his instrument, and put a stop to the interruption; upon which Handel thus accosted him:—"Oh, oh! you vill jump, vill you? Very well, rare; be so kind and tell denight ven you vill jump, and I will advertise it in de bills; and I shall get grate dale more money by your jumping than I shall get by your singing."

A WHIMSICAL ATTORNEY'S BILL.

	£	s.	d.
Attending for instructions, when	...	...	...
Your honour bid me call again...	0	6	8
The like attendance, time the second,	...	...	...
Which as before is fairly reckoned...	0	6	8
Taking instructions given to me	...	...	...
For drawing up your pedigree...	0	6	8
Perusing said instructions to	...	...	...
Consider whether right or no...	0	6	8
You form the scale in just perfection	...	...	...
I therefore only charge inspection	0	6	8
Drawing up pedigree complete,	...	...	...
Fair copy (closely writ), one sheet	0	6	8
Attending to examine same,	...	...	...
And adding Tom to William Naim	0	6	8
Addendum of Sir Percy's birth	0	6	8
Paid Porter's coach hire and so forth	0	5	6
Fair copy of this bill of cost	0	2	0
Another, for the first was lost	0	2	0
Advice, time, trouble, and my care	1	1	0
In settling this perplexed affair	...	...	...
Writing receipt at foot of bill	0	3	4
My clerk—but give him what you will	...	...	...
	£4	7	2

LATE AUSTRIAN attention to the al

Bush fires have been again blazing all over South Australia.

A splendid stalactite cave has been discovered near Mudgee.

About 100 miners are annually made for accidents in Victoria.

The Adelaide Paper Bag Man, Kawara, been destroyed by fire.

Diphtheria still continues its ravages in the country districts of Victoria.

The quartz fever is raging in Sydney. New companies are daily appearing.

The transcontinental telegraph line is not expected to be completed this year.

Hewitt, the pedestrian, beat the boy Bedford easily in the five-mile race.

Three millions gallons of water were daily used in Ballarat during the late hot weather.

The North-Eastern Railway, Victoria, is expected to be opened for traffic next month.

The prices obtained for thoroughbreds in Victoria are reported to be greatly declining.

Another woman in Victoria has been burned to death by pouring kerosene on a fire.

At Newcastle a man was horribly mutilated by his horse dragging him round a paddock.

Mrs Aspinall has been appointed mistress of the post and telegraph office at Emerald Hill.

353½ ozs of gold were obtained in two days recently from a claim at Stockyard Creek, Gipp's Land.

The Miners' Association at Sandhurst has 2000 members, and is in a flourishing condition financially.

Rats caused a fire in Melbourne by which £2000 worth of damage was done, by nibbling matches.

A lucky resident at Moonta found nearly £120 in bank notes blowing about his backyard the other day.

At Adelaide, a child fell out of a window while in a state of somnambulism, and was dangerously hurt.

A Chinaman was flogged in Melbourne Gaol the other day. He howled terribly throughout the castigation.

At Geelong an Oddfellow has been expelled from the Order for an intrigue with the wife of another member.

Many of the Victorian squatters are reported to have realised fortunes this season through the rise in wool.

The Launceston and Deloraine Railway in Tasmania, a Government line, is running at a loss of £100 a week.

Davis, a gardener at Brighton, has preferred a charge against his wife of an attempt to poison him.

The house of Mr Leslie Moodie, Inspector of Victorian Distilleries, has been burned down. The fire was caused through one of the inmates reading in bed.

A charge of cruelty to a child from the Melbourne Industrial School has been preferred against the Rev. Mr Abrahams, of the Anglican Church, Emerald Hill, and his wife.

The case of breach of promise of marriage, in which Miss Mamsel, daughter of a Melbourne solicitor, sued Michael Cassius, of Hokitika, for £5000, has been concluded. The jury awarded £350 damages.

The Melbourne Theatre Royal has been totally destroyed by fire, and a large amount of damage was done to the surrounding properties. No clue has been obtained to the origin of the fire. St. George's Hall had a narrow escape from being burned also.

Eight more survivors of the New Guinea expedition have been discovered alive. It appears that two rafts left the Maria. One of them containing thirteen men, when near the shore capsized. Those who escaped were hospitably treated by the natives. Further north the second raft was found, together with several bodies strewn about. Some of the men had apparently been drowned, and others killed by the natives. The search for the survivors is still being continued.

A crushing from Paxton and Holman's claim, Tambora, produced a cake of gold weighing 4400 ozs., of which 4150 ozs. were obtained from two tons! In six weeks the proprietors of this wonderful claim divided over £24,000. The quantity of stone crushed by Messrs Pullen and Hawthorne's machine for the year 1871, commencing February 16, was 1,943 tons, yielding 15,333 ozs. This gives an average of about 8 ozs. to the ton, a very handsome return for the gross quantity of stone.

The police traced the murdered man Bridges, wardrobe steward of the Rosario, whose body was lately found floating in Sydney harbour with the skull smashed in, from the time of his leaving the ship till he took a situation near Parramatta, near where his body was found. The police have apprehended a butcher named Nicholas, and a lad named Lester, who is only 19 years of age. Both of them had previously been in gaol. Lester had in his possession a watch belonging to a man named Walker, who had been missing for some time, and whose body was subsequently found. It is believed that a regular system of murders has been discovered. Nicholas exhibits bravado; but Lester is terror-stricken, and will probably turn approver.

A Detroit, who took a flask of whiskey with him on a shooting trip, struck a race-course in the suburbs on his return, and walked round all night, wondering why he didn't get to town. "How do you feel with such a shocking-looking coat on?" asked a young clerk with mill tailors' bills than good sense. "I feel," said Roger, looking at him steadily,—"I feel, your man, as if I had a coat on which was paid for I hope you may some day enjoy the luxury."

The second annual SUEZ MAIL.

At Manchester, a church was destroyed by lightning.
 Republican Clubs continue to be formed in the large towns of Britain.
 The sloop and Cambridge boat-race was taken place on March 20.
 Twenty-eight ladies are studying at Edinburgh University,—ten for the medical profession.

The King and the Pope held opposition receptions in Rome on New Year's Day.
 The Dr Livingstone Search Fund has reached £5000. The expedition sailed on February 6.

A severe snow storm prevailed all over Scotland on January 5, greatly impeding railway traffic.

The King of Spain has offered the ex-Empress Eugenie a lieutenant's commission for her son.

Sir Francis Crossley, M.P., of Halifax, is dead. He began life as a weaver, and died a millionaire.

Architects of all nations are invited to compete for the erection of a new Parliament-house at Berlin.

The Prince of Wales is to be entertained at a magnificent banquet by the civic authorities of London.

The Liverpool Magistrates are going to publish the names and addresses of drunkards, besides fining them.

The Standard reports that Russia has proposed an alliance to Turkey, threatening British interests in the East.

A new fish-torpedo has been devised, to be fired from guns below the water-line. The inventor has received £15,000.

A trial on the same scale as the Tichborne case is about to be entered on in connection with the Derwentwater estates.

A Derbyshire man, just returned from India, was lately claimed by six different women as their husband. He satisfactorily proved them to be mistaken.

A gold casket is to be presented to Lady Burdett Coutts by the Corporation of London, as a memorial of the transfer by her husband of Columbia Market to the City.

Sir Francis Burdett's scheme to tunnel under the English Channel is progressing, and a company is forming to execute the excavations. The Government has granted concession. The Channel ferry project is also progressing.

Sir John Coleridge read a letter in the Tichborne case written by Orton while in London, but addressed from Wagga Wagga. He impugned counsel's continuing the case. Sergeant Ballantine and Mr Gifford angrily reported. Messrs Baxter, Rose, and Norton, the claimant's solicitors, have withdrawn.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Parliament was opened on the 6th February. The Queen's speech expresses her thankfulness for the recovery of the Prince of Wales, and acknowledges the profound and universal sympathy of the people. It announces the Queen's intention to attend the thanksgiving services in St. Paul's. The speech further declares the foreign relations of England are satisfactory. It regrets that the name of the empire has been dishonoured by the slavery practice in the South Seas, of which the murder of Bishop Patteson was a painful consequence. It announces a Bill to facilitate the trial of slave traders in Australia. It expresses the hope that the Alabama arbitration will proceed on a basis acceptable to the English Government and nation. Ireland was free from crime. Trade was active in Great Britain, and the revenue had increased. Measures of administration for the improvement of Ireland are announced, also Scotch education, mining, licensing Bills, and a Bill, too, to provide superior courts of justice. The speech concludes:—
 "The Queen relies on the loyalty of the people, and the energy and wisdom of Parliament, to sustain the efforts of the Crown to discharge its duties, uphold the rights of the country, and defend the honour of the Empire."

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Alabama question is the absorbing public topic at present. The Ministerial tone is decided. England is unanimous as to the inadmissibility of the indirect claims. The American Government and Press resolve to maintain the whole case.

The American reply concerning the Alabama case is expected on the 1st March.

The English case recognises the justice of pecuniary claims, and regrets the escape of cruisers from British ports, but maintains that America must solidly establish the charge of negligence. It demonstrates that England observed a vigilant neutrality, and accepts the decision of the tribunal of Geneva, whether favourable or unfavourable,—only asking justice.

General Schenck telegraphed the English case to Washington on the 5th February. The Washington Cabinet, after discussion, adheres unanimously to the position assumed, and Secretary Fish telegraphed that the American Government will not recede in any degree from the claims, maintaining that the British Commissioners perfectly understood that consequential damages would be claimed, and so did all the arbitrators.

Mr Gladstone, in the Commons, denied the alleged ambiguity of the treaty of Washington respecting the indirect claims for losses. England had observed her international obligations, and could not offer the indemnity demanded.

The Times sharply criticised the assertion that the treaty is not ambiguous.

The majority of the American Press protest a compromise of the Alabama case, declaring that war is impossible.

The House of Representatives at Washington rejected by 69 votes to 62 a motion proposed by General Butler, asking for the formation of an attitude against England. The Senate temperately dismissed the question.

The American Government declines to accept the decision of Parliament at present on the English case as produced in the House of Commons.

THE ASSASSINATION OF EARL MAYO.

Great excitement was occasioned throughout Ceylon and India by the assassination of the Earl of Mayo, the Viceroy of India. Lord Mayo, accompanied by Lady Mayo, the Marquis and Marchioness of Drogheda, Lord and Lady Donoughmore, with other guests, and a suite of 30 persons, left Calcutta on a tour to Burma and Orissa, on January 24, in H.M.S. Glasgow, the admiral's flag-ship, and the steamer Dacca. They arrived at Rangoon on the 30th, and great rejoicings and ceremonials took place over the first visit of the Viceroy. They then visited Moulmen, and left there on the 6th. They arrived at the Andaman Islands on the 8th of February. During the afternoon, the Viceroy inspected the convict settlement at Fort Blair, returning at five o'clock, and then went to visit Hope Town, where he was detained till dark.

At seven o'clock, he was embarking in a steam-launch for the Glasgow, when an assassin broke through the line of guards, and stabbed the Viceroy twice in the back, his weapon passing through the left lung and liver. Lord Mayo fell or jumped off the pier into the water. Being taken into the launch, he said, "I am not much hurt;" then, "Lift up my head," and expired before reaching the ship. Lady Mayo was waiting her husband's return on board the Glasgow, but received the corpse instead.

The murderer was a ticket-of-leave man, a Mahomedan from the borders of Afghanistan, called Sher Ali. The only reason he gives for the deed is that "God ordered him to kill the enemy of his country." On being sentenced to death he appeared to be quite triumphant. He had hidden himself in the unfinished part of the pier. Lines of convicts were stationed outside the guards, and held torches, which were overturned in the confusion. The assassin had been transported for murder previously. It is supposed that the deed is the result of political and religious fanaticism.

The body of the Viceroy was conveyed to Calcutta by the Glasgow, and thence to Europe, by Lady Mayo's desire. Intense sympathy was felt throughout India.

Lord Napier, Governor of Madras, succeeds as Governor-General temporarily.

The names of Lord Northbrook and Lord Dufferin are mentioned as probable successors to Lord Mayo.

An Inland Australian Town.

The following picture of the town of Deniliquin and the surrounding country in Riverina, the remote district of New South Wales separated from Victoria by the River Murray, (taken from a contribution to the Argus by its special correspondent), does not present a very attractive picture, which is not increased by the fact that the cultivation of grain is so precarious that only in two seasons out of five, on an average, can satisfactory harvests be calculated upon:—

"Outside the township there are no main roads. The main thoroughfare in Deniliquin, the only main road in the district, is formed and repaired out of the tolls collected on the bridge, which amount to £1500 a year. No metal is to be found anywhere, and lumps of burnt clay and broken bricks are the materials of which the roads are made. The bricks make a pretty solid roadway, but are very expensive; the bricks for a length of 350 yards, by 25 ft. wide by 7 in. thick, have cost £400. Blocks of wood have been tried as a substitute, i.e., round timber from 6 in. to 12 in. thick, sawn in short lengths of 8 in., but a road formed with them costs nearly £5000 a mile. Clay is plentiful on the river bank, and brickmaking is carried on in rough fashion. As most of the town buildings are of brick, so are the chief portions of the main road; and as the buildings are straggling and scattered, so are the lengths of street-making. The town council raises £500 a year in rates, and the Government gives an equivalent sum. The population of Deniliquin is from 1000 to 1100. The stations are numerous, but the number of hands small, from the universal adoption of fencing. Here we are cast away in the midst of a perfectly flat country of wide extent, the view limited, and nothing rising higher above the dry ground than the gum trees scattered about the township, and marking the course of the river. No appearance of mountain, or range, or even little hills, in any direction; and the horizon only bounded by a line of trees. In general, at this season, the sun pours down his great heat from a perfect cloudless sky. The thermometer during the last month, which has been one of unusual warmth, has marked 110 in the shade; the daily record printed in the Melbourne newspapers gives only the temperature at nine o'clock in the morning. The mirage is visible towards the south-west, where the prospect opens out. The distant great trees present a misty appearance, and their outline is lost in the glassy liquid in which they seem to float. The constant passing of flocks and herds over the exposed, unshaded surface, has destroyed all signs of vegetable life; and it will not be until the return of the rains that the grass will spring into life, and cover the plains with green. The baked earth crumbles into dust, which the wind gathers up and drives away in thick clouds."

"Hez" and the Landlord.

(—at the World of Wit and Humour.)

In a quiet little Ohio village, many years ago, was a tavern where the stage changed, and the passengers expected to get breakfast. The landlord of the said hotel was noted for his tricks upon travellers, who were allowed to get fairly seated at the table, when the driver would blow his horn (after taking his "horn") and sing out, "Stage ready, gentlemen!"—whereupon the passengers were obliged to hurry out to take their seats, leaving a scarcely tasted breakfast behind them, for which, however, they had to fork over fifty cents!

One day, when the stage was approaching the house of this obliging landlord, a passenger said that he had often heard of the landlord's tricks, and he was afraid they would not be able to eat any breakfast.

"What!—how! No breakfast!" exclaimed the rest.

"Exactly so, gents, and you may as well keep your seats and tin."

"Don't they expect passengers to breakfast?"

"Oh, yes, they expect you to it, but not to eat it. I am under the impression that there is an understanding between the landlord and the driver, that for sundry fees and drinks, &c., the latter starts before you can scarcely commence eating."

"What on airth are you talking about? If you calculate I'm going to pay four-and-ninety for my breakfast, and not get the value on't, you're mistaken," said a voice from a back seat, the owner of which was one Hezekiah Spaulding—though "tew hum" they call him "Hez" for short. "I'm going to get my breakfast here, and not pay nary red cent till I do."

"Then you'll be left."

"Not as you know's on, I won't."

"Well, we'll see," said the other, as the stage drove up to the door, and the landlord, ready "to do the hospitable," says:—

"Breakfast just ready, gents! Take a wash, gents! Here's water, basins, towels, and soap."

After performing the ablutions, they all proceeded to the dining-room, and commenced a fierce onslaught upon the edibles; though Hez took his time. Scarcely had they tasted their coffee when they heard the unwelcome sound of the horn, and the driver exclaimed:—"Stage ready!" Up rose eight grumbling passengers, pay their fifty cents, and take their seats.

"All on board, gents?" inquired the host.

"One missing," said they.

Proceeding to the dining-room, the host finds Hez very coolly helping himself to an immense piece of steak, the size of a horse's hip.

"You'll be left, sir! Stage going to start!"

"Well, I hain't got nothin' to say agin it," drawled Hez.

"Can't wait, sir—better take your seat." "I'll be gall-darned if I dew, nother, till I've got my breakfast! I paid for it, and I'm goin' to get the value on't, and if you calculate I hain't, you are mistaken."

So the stage did start, and left Hez, who continued his attack on the edibles. Biscuits, coffee, &c., disappeared before the eyes of the astonished landlord.

"Say, squire, them there cakes 's bout eat—fetch on another grist on 'em. You (to the waiter), another cup of that ere coffee. Pass them eggs. Raise your own pork, squire! This is 'mazing nice ham. Land 'bout here tolerable cheap, squire! Hain't much maple timber in these parts, hev ye? Dew right smart trade, squire, I calculate!"

And thus Hez kept quizzing the landlord until he made a hearty meal.

"Say, squire, now I'm 'bout to conclude paying my *devoes* tew this ere table, but jest give us a bowl of bread and milk to top off with. I'd be much ablegged tew ye."

So out go the landlord and waiter for the bowl, milk, and bread, and set them before him.

"Spoon, tew, if you please."

But no spoon could be found. Landlord was sure he had plenty of silver ones lying on the table when the stage stopped.

"Say so, dew ye! Dew ye think them passengers is goin' to pay ye for a breakfast and get no compensashum?"

"Do you think any of the passengers took them?"

"Dew I think? No, I don't think, but I'm sartin. Ef they are all as green as yew 'bout here, I'm goin' to locate immediately and tew woust."

The landlord rushes out to the stable, and starts a man after the stage, which had gone about three miles. The man overtakes the stage, and says something to the driver in a low tone. He immediately turns back, and on arriving at the hotel, Hez comes out, takes his seat, and said:—

"How are you, gents? I'm rotted glad to see yew."

"Can you point out the man you think has the spoons?" asked the landlord.

"Pint him out! Sartinly I ken. Say, squire, I paid ye four and ninetence for a breakfast, and I calculate I got the value on't! You'll find them spoons in the colic-pot."

"Go ahead! All aboard, driver."

The landlord stared.

A terrific storm is reported from Skye. The states of a cottage roof were huddled through the air like leaves for 600 yards, and a full-grown weather was "swept into the air like a bird."

MISCELLANEA.

The *Taranaki Herald* has the following:—"The last funny story is to the effect that an old deaf gentleman was walking in his garden one day, when every one was away from home, when presently the milkman came along outside the high garden fence, and gave his customary yell. The old gentleman heard something, but being very deaf, was unable to make out just what was wanted, so he put his ear trumpet in place, and elevating the bell-end over the fence, exclaimed, 'Here!' The milkman took it for a dish, emptied a quart of milk into the old gentleman's ear, and went about his business."

Two Kinds.—There are two kinds of girls; one is the kind that appears best abroad, the girls that are good for parties, rides, visits, balls, &c., and whose chief delight is in such things. The other is the kind that appears best at home, the girls that are useful and cheerful in the dining-room, the sick room, and all the precincts of home. They differ widely in character. One is frequently a torment at home; the other is a blessing. One is a moth consuming everything about her; the other is a sunbeam, inspiring life and gladness all along the pathway. Now it does not necessarily follow that there shall be two classes of girls. The right education would modify them both a little, and unite their characters in one.

An extraordinary tramp across the Australian continent by a lunatic is noticed incidentally by the Adelaide papers. The lunatic walked from Queensland to the Darling, then down that river and across the country to the Peake, a station on the overland line of telegraph. He was without canteen or blankets, and lodged with the natives he met with on his journey. The condition of his hair is very remarkable. It is ten inches in length, and strongly and densely matted together. An extraordinary feature in his hirsute development is that the hair all round the back and sides of the head was short, and the excessive growth was confined to the crown, where it was so luxuriant that the man had to cut a hole in the top of his hat to let the hair through.

"John Peerybingle," in the Melbourne *Weekly Times*, says:—"A teetotaler of thirty years' standing wants to know whether a man can get drunk on colonial wine? Let him try it, and I won't answer for his standing any more for the present. Instead of writing to the papers to ask the question, he can get a bottle of this kind of teetotal drink from the grocers and drink it. If he doesn't feel 'mixed' after it, you can call me a Dutchman. Why, I recollect going to see a man once that brewed colonial wine. A kindly, good sort of an old cock, he took me to his cellar behind a stable, and let me loose, as it were. 'This,' says he, holding up a glass, 'I call the pure juice of the grape. There isn't so much as a whisper of brandy in it.' We sat across a log in the cellar, dreaming the happy hours away—and we drank that pure juice of the grape. We talked—and drank the pure juice of the grape. We argued—and drank the pure juice of the grape. We borrowed money of one another—and we d-d-drunk the pure juice of the g-grape. We sang—and we g-g-graped and chirruped, and and we d-drunk pure juicograpes! There was a bundle of straw in the corner of the cellar, and I slumbered. There was a bundle of straw in the other corner, and there the other man slumbered. When he woke up, I asked him how he felt. He said there wasn't a headache in a hoghead of it. It was the pure juice of the grape! Still I thought we'd been drunk, and I think so still, otherwise why did that other man snore so, and what fetched him, as he called it, off the 'prop-pindickar'? My teetotal friends, and my friends that aren't teetotal, don't deceive yourselves. Take the very purest grape juice you like, and in fermentation, I've read in books, 'the sugar is decomposed, and the brandy formed.' This is the stuff to make a teetotaler talk of his friends."

The *Queensland* publishes an amusing report of an imaginary lecture by Professor Allmaness, delivered on the 1st January, 1872, on "Australian Natural History of a Thousand Years Ago." The following is an extract:—"The Emu, or Aymu.—This ferocious bird was one of the same species as the 'mower bird' of New Zealand, so called from its scythe-shaped beak, with which it could mow down several men at a time. The emu differed from the mower in having a short sharp beak and capacious throat. Even better than human flesh it liked cats, and from the mode in which it secured them derived its name. Knowing the fondness cats have for making love during the midnight hours, the emu approached the dwellings of the settlers after dark, and would utter a mew of seductive sweetness. The cats—poor victims to misplaced confidence—would leave the shelter of the roof to join their lovers, as they thought, and be forthwith devoured by their relentless enemy. They were thus called 'mews,' and to distinguish the sexes, 'he-mews,' and 'she-mews.' As they died out, the male's appellation got applied to both, and thus we have emu." The Morepork: "A species of bird identical, it is supposed, with one mentioned in very ancient writings—the 'harry.' Like the emu this bird had a favourite description of food—namely, pigs. But instead of using any art to entrap its victims, relying on its enormous size and strength, it used to enter the huts of the inhabitants and utter its awe-inspiring cry, consisting of two words 'More pork!' A pig would be immediately sacrificed, in order to bribe him to depart. Instances even have been known in which inhuman parents have, in the absence of pork, presented the monster with a young child, in order to appease its depraved appetite."

Government Notices

NOTICE.

SUBSIDIES TO WORKS FOR THE SUPPLY OF WATER UPON THE GOLD-FIELDS.

Companies or Persons desirous of making APPLICATION for SUBSIDIES under the "Immigration and Public Works Act," will obtain the necessary information at the Warden's Office.—(See *New Zealand Gazette*, Jan. 1872).

(Signed) C. E. HAUGHTON,

Under-Secretary for Public Works,

Gold-fields Department.

Dunedin, January 12, 1872.

28

LAND TRANSFER ACT.

LANDS ALIENATED or Contracted to be Alienated from the Crown in fee, prior to the coming into the operation of "The Land Transfer Act, 1870," may be brought under the provisions of the Act by application from the persons entitled thereto.

ALL LANDS ALIENATED from the Crown after the coming into operation of "The Land Transfer Act, 1870," are subject to, and must be dealt with in manner prescribed by the Act.

The following are examples of the fees payable for bringing land under the provisions of the Land Transfer Act:—

1. When the Title consists of a Grant, dated on or subsequent to the 28th December, 1841, none of the land included in which has been dealt with—

Where the certificate of title is directed to issue in the name of the applicant: value of land, £100 ... 0 11 2

Where the certificate of title is directed to issue in the name of the purchaser: value of land, £100 ... 1 11 2

These charges are increased by 4s 2d (Assurance Fund) for every additional £100 in value.

2. When the Applicant is the original Grantee, and the land has been dealt with; or where the Applicant is not the original Grantee—

Where the value of the land is £100 2 14 2

Where the value of the land is £200 3 3 4

Where the value of the land is £300 3 12 6

Where the value of the land is £400 4 1 8

Where the value of the land is above £400, the fees increase at the rate of 4s 2d (Assurance Fund) for every additional £100 in value.

These Charges also represent the cost of Conveying Land.

inasmuch as applicants to bring land under the Act can direct the certificates of title to issue in the names of any other persons.

Credit for Fees is given,

when desired by the applicant, in all cases where the proprietor applies to have the land registered under the Act in his own name, and the fees may remain unpaid until the land is dealt with.

Any person, therefore, who wishes to bring his land under the provisions of the Act, in order that whenever he deals with it, he may be in a position to avail himself of the facilities afforded by having a Registered Title, can do so without any present cost, by allowing the fees to remain unpaid until such dealing takes place. He will then be in a position to Mortgage, Transfer, Lease, or otherwise deal with his land at a moment's notice.

Any Title, however long and complex, may be investigated at a cost to the applicant of only Five Shillings; for if the title is rejected, all fees are returned, with the exception of that amount.

CERTIFICATES OF TITLE ARE ABSOLUTELY INDEFENSIBLE.

Under the Old System

of Conveyancing, if a single deed is lost, the title is in many cases rendered absolutely defective, and therefore unmarketable, while in others it can only be rectified at great cost. Persons who bring their land under the Act surrender all their deeds, and receive in exchange a certificate of title, a duplicate of which is retained in the office. If the certificate in the possession of the registered proprietor is at any time lost, or destroyed by fire, &c., a new certificate is supplied by the Registrar at a small cost.

All Titles are guaranteed by the Government.

On all Conveyances by Deed

under the old system, the cost of Registration in the Deeds Registry, OVER AND ABOVE THE SOLICITOR'S CHARGE, is never less than FIFTEEN SHILLINGS, frequently very much more; while land which has been brought under the provisions of the Land Transfer Act can be transferred at a TOTAL COST OF ELEVEN SHILLINGS where a whole section is conveyed; and where only part is conveyed, (and therefore a fresh certificate of title necessitated,) of THIRTY-ONE SHILLINGS, which is the HIGHEST SUM ALLOWED by the Act, no matter what the value or area of the land.

Under the Regulations in force on and after the 1st of January, 1872, the charge for certificates of title issued upon Memoranda of Transfer is REDUCED TO TEN SHILLINGS in all cases where the VALUE OF THE LAND IS UNDER TEN POUNDS.

The TOTAL COST of executing a MORTGAGE or LEASE of land registered under the Act is TWELVE SHILLINGS, no matter what the amount involved.

A Mortgage may be transferred or discharged, or a Lease transferred or surrendered, for FIVE SHILLINGS.

These Operations involve no Delays.

Government Notice

The following are some of the advantages conferred by the Land Transfer System:—

1. It secures the principal benefits and advantages sought to be attained in a system of registration of deeds.
2. It renders retrospective investigations of title unnecessary as to all lands registered.
3. It simplifies the titles to Real Property for the future.
4. It makes purchasers of the fee and leases perfectly secure.
5. It simplifies to the utmost possible extent the forms of transfer and the modes of conveyance.
6. It increases the saleable value of land.
7. It tends to lower the rate of interest on loans secured on lands.
8. It gives facilities for the sale of large estates in allotments.
9. Transactions can be effected at a moment's notice, and at a minimum of cost.
10. Frauds in the purchase and sale of land are effectually prevented, because the certificate of title in the possession of the vendor shows the exact condition of the estate, i.e., if the estate be mortgaged, encumbered, or leased. Memoranda disclosing the particulars of any such transactions affecting the estate are written upon the certificate of title.

FEES CHARGEABLE UNDER THE LAND TRANSFER ACT.

(Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 64, of 9th December, 1871.)

For bringing Land under the provisions of the Act:—

When the title consists of a grant dated on or subsequent to the 28th December, 1841, and none of the land included therein has been dealt with ... 0 2 0

When the title is of any other description, and the value exceeds £300 ... 1 0 0

When the title is of any other description, and the value exceeds £200, and does not exceed £300 ... 0 15 0

When the title is of any other description, and the value exceeds £100, and does not exceed £200 ... 0 10 0

When the title is of any other description, and the value does not exceed £100 ... 0 5 0

Contributions to Assurance Fund upon first bringing land under this Act, and upon the registration of an estate of freehold in possession derived by settlement, will, or intestacy—

In the pound sterling ... 0 0 1

Other fees—

For every application to bring land under the Act ... 0 5 0

For certificate of title where the same is issued in the name of any applicant grantee ... Nil

For certificate of Title issued upon any memorandum of transfer where the consideration is under £10 and is not nominal ... 0 10 0

For every other certificate of title ... 1 0 0

Registering memorandum of transfer, mortgage, encumbrance or lease ... 0 10 0

Registering transfer or discharge of mortgage or of encumbrance, or the transfer or surrender of a lease ... 0 5 0

Registering proprietor of any estate or interest derived by settlement or transmission ... 0 10 0

For every power of attorney ... 0 10 0

For every registration abstract ... 1 0 0

For cancelling registration abstract ... 0 5 0

For every revocation order ... 0 10 0

Noting caveat ... 0 10 0

Cancelling or withdrawal of caveat, and service of notice to caveat or caveat ... 0 5 0

Issuing order for foreclosure ... 1 0 0

For every search ... 0 2 0

For every general search ... 0 5 0

For every map or plan deposited ... 0 5 0

For every instrument declaratory of trusts, and for every will or other instrument deposited ... 0 10 0

For registering recovery by proceeding in law or equity, or re-entry by lessee ... 0 10 0

For registering vesting of lease in mortgage, consequent on refusal of trustee in bankruptcy to accept the same ... 0 10 0

For entering notice of marriage or death ... 0 10 0

For entering notice of writ or order of Supreme Court ... 0 10 0

Taking acknowledgment of married women ... 0 5 0

Taking declaration in case of lost grant or other instrument, or where production of duplicate is dispensed with ... 0 10 0

Taking affidavit or statutory declaration ... 0 5 0

For the exhibition or return of any deposited instrument, or for exhibiting or returning deeds surrendered by applicant proprietor ... 0 5 0

For certified copy, first five folios, per folio of seventy-two words ... 0 5 0

For every folio or part folio after first five ... 0 0 8

For every instrument drawn on parchment ... 0 2 0

When any instrument purports to deal with land included in more than one grant or certificate, for each registration memorial after the first ... 0 2 6

Lands purchased from the Crown since the coming into operation of the Land Transfer Act cannot be dealt with under the old system.

W. S. MOORHOUSE,

Registrar-General of Land.

Holloway's Medicines

THE DOCTOR FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Chest Complaints.

No diseases are more frequent, few more dangerous, than affections of the respiratory organs. The first symptoms of catarrh, bronchitis, and influenza may always be radically removed by Holloway's renowned Pills. They quickly remedy any temporary stagnation of blood, relieve any over-gorged veins, moderate the hurried breathing, and enable the lungs to do their office with ease and regularity. These Pills, by their purifying powers, cleanse the blood from all impurities, and fortify the system against consumption, asthma, and similar complaints.

Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels.

From various causes these organs are frequently getting out of order, and require some suitable medicine to regulate them. Holloway's Pills effect this object with wonderful celerity and certainty. They do not distress the system, or weaken the frame; they thoroughly invigorate the digestive organs. They gently excite the stomach and liver, stimulate the kidneys to perform their functions efficiently, and act upon the bowels without griping or any other annoyance. Again, taken an hour before dinner, they cannot be equalled as a "Dinner Pill," as they entirely prevent acidity, flatulency, nausea, and biliousness.

Windy or Watery Dropsy.

Whoever is afflicted with these complaints should at once have recourse to Holloway's Pills. They act most energetically on the glandular and absorbent system, purify the blood, and impart a vigour which age or other causes may have temporarily taken away. They excite the kidneys to increased activity, and thereby stimulate the absorbents to remove the fluid already collected.

Disorders Peculiar to Women.

There is no medicine equal to Holloway's Pills for correcting the ailments incidental to females. They may be taken with safety for any irregularity of the system, as they remove all cause of maladies, and so restore, by their grand purifying properties, females of all ages to robust health.

Influenza, Diphtheria, and Sore Throats.

How all important it is to check the first departure from health! All may do so by taking Holloway's Pills, without risk or restriction. In all diseases affecting the blood, nerves, and muscles, or in cases of fever, sore throat, colds, coughs, asthma, and shortness of breath, the earlier they are taken the better.

Children's Complaints.

Diseases incidental to children, such as feverish attacks, scarlet fever, measles, and all diseases of the skin, may be immediately checked, and soon cured, by these purifying Pills, which may be reduced to a powder, and given in doses of one, two, or three nightly, according to the age of the sufferer. Holloway's Ointment is soothing, cooling, and healing, and is better adapted than any other remedy for all external ailments.

Indigestion, Bile, and Sick Headaches.

No organ in the human body is so liable to disorder as the liver, and none is more apt, when neglected, to become seriously diseased. When nausea, flatulency, or acidity on the stomach, warns us that digestion is not proceeding properly, Holloway's Pills regulate every function, give strength to every organ, speedily remove all causes of indigestion, bile, and sick headaches, and effect a permanent cure.

Lumbago, Rheumatism, and Gout.

In these diseases, the blood is always in a highly inflammatory state; the stomach is also disordered, and the liver and kidneys unnaturally torpid. A few doses of these Pills, taken in time, will rectify all these symptoms by their cooling and purifying properties.

Holloway's Pills are the best Remedy known in the world for the following diseases:—

Ague	Inflammation
Asthma	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the Skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colic	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Sore Throats
Debility	Stone and Gravel
Dropsy	Secondary Symptoms
Erysipelas	The Dolorous
Female Irregularities	Tumours
Fever of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Veneral Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Headache	Weakness, from whatever cause
Indigestion	&c. &c. &c.

* * There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box, and can be had in any language—even in Chinese.

WHEELER'S ADVERTISING AGENCY.

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The Reading-room is open to Subscribers on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

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L. L. Smith's Medicines

"Up! Up! my friend, and clear your face. Why all this toil and trouble?"

ALL those who are suffering from despondency, melancholia, loss of spirits, pluck, who feel that they are wasting time, and who are gradually getting weaker and weaker, from causes they have not courage or the desire to acquaint their friends with: in all such cases, Mr L. SMITH feels it incumbent on himself to instruct such unfortunate patients, that he has voted his lifetime to the study of such complaints, having been a pupil and assistant of the late Dr Culverwell, of London, who in these diseases his special practice.

In all those diseases relating and pertaining to Married Life, and which make marriage a curse rather than a blessing, Mr L. L. SMITH can be consulted with the greatest certainty of success, and with the additional feeling that no chance can possibly occur of a secret ever being divulged.

In cases of extreme Nervous Debility, when the patient feels that he is exhausted, physically prostrated, and incapable of exertion without fatigue, then and there they are so situated should at once consult Mr L. SMITH, before disease of a more serious character sets in; the above arises frequently from the enervating influence of hot climates, but frequently from other causes of a more serious nature.

Palpitations of the heart, a tendency to be easily startled and alarmed, is another phase of disease which requires particular attention, as arising from a most important cause; those who suffer from the above have NOT—

"Mix'd reason with pleasure And wisdom with mirth."

But have, on the contrary, been guilty of a secret vice, which has, as it were, crept into their very vitals. Many "old women" consult me, who, though young in years, have, through the vice above alluded to, and by their having been quacked by their qualified and unskilful medical men, at last given up all hope and succumbed, and died in their very youth, unfitted to fulfil duties which they were sent to this world to perform.

"Be wise to-day, 'tis madness to defer. Procrastination is the thief of time."

Mr L. L. SMITH wishes to impress upon those who are labouring under diseases which cannot be treated by the general medical attendant, from insufficient knowledge of practice, that as an expert in these diseases he has the right to warn the public at large against the number of blatant charlatans, quacks, who not only extort the money of the pockets of the patients, but are continually ruining the health of the unfortunate sufferers. Many hundreds yearly present themselves to him from all parts of the different colonies, who are thoroughly bankrupt in health and pocket, and they lament, when too late, the horrible deception which has been practised on them.

Not only do men deceive those unfortunate victims by pretending to be legally-qualified men, but they advertise for sale, and swindle the public, by selling bottles of muck, under the name of "Dr Ricord's Essence of Life," "Balm of Syriacum," and a mass of other quackeries, whose sole province is to extract money out of the pockets of their deluded victims.

Will the public never understand that they only guarantee they can have that they will be honestly and skilfully treated, is the fact that the person to whom they apply for a cure is a legally-qualified medical man, who has devoted his time to the branch of practice for which the patient is seeking a cure. Secondly, that his long residence in the place and his position, is at least a guarantee of estimation in which he is held by his fellow citizens.

Mr L. L. SMITH can be consulted by letter, fee, £1.

By the above means, any male or female patient can, by describing their symptoms, avoid the unpleasantness, in many cases, of a personal interview, and the patient can obtain his incognito.

Medicines appropriately packed to suit observation are sent to all parts of the colonies, with plain letters as to diet, &c.

Mr L. L. SMITH consults personally daily mornings before 11, and evenings between 9 and 9, 92 Bourke-street east, Melbourne.

Cromwell (Otago, New Zealand)

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